

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK.

DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 174

E. C. Parsons,
Real Estate.

Closing OUT ends of Matting and Carpets.

Remnants of Matting from 1/2 to 1 1/2 yd. up
A new line of Granite Ingrains just
opened, 25c per yd. Best grades
in the market at the price.

Our Carpet Department
is very complete; we have everything
in the way of floor coverings. New
patterns of Linoleums just in. If you
need anything in this line we will be
pleased to show you.

**We sell the Bissell Carpet
Sweeper.**

ANNA L. GEISENHEIMER,
ROUND CORNER BLOCK.

**We Can
Supply You with the.....**

Choicest Dairy Butter

**We Control the Largest Country Trade of this country, and there-
fore we are Always Overstocked with
Farmer's Butter.**

**Kindly help us out by placing your standing or-
der for Butter by the Jar, or smaller
Quantity.**

Our price by the Jar, 17c per lb.

DOWNING BROS., Grocers
8 EAST FIRST STREET. TELEPHONE 340.

Ladies!

We wish to call your attention to our
Big Millinery Bargains. \$8.00 hats at
\$5.00; \$7.00 hats at \$4.00; \$6.00 hats at
\$3.00.

A Good Sale on Sailors,
Knox block, rough straw, all this week,
49 Cents.

We carry a full line of Corsets. Special
orders taken on special makes and
sizes.

**Come and see our Japanese
Art Department.**

Jno. J. Hyland,
at C. J. ROSBROOK'S. 65 FIRST STREET.

S. S. DODGE,
The Jeweler.

**Diamonds!
Watches!
Jewelry!
Silverware!**

FINE ENGRAVING A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

Gasoline!

**Stove gasoline 15c per gallon, 5 gal-
lons for 65c. Delivered to
any part of the city.**

A. H. Tillson Drug Co.,
Prescription Druggists
BOTH PHONES 87.
116 GALENA AVENUE

Graduating Presents

.....at.....

**Wendel's,
The Jeweler.**

Van Epps Park!

The beautiful tract of land lying south of East Second street,
known in the past as "Steel's Pasture," has been divided into 50 foot
lots. These lots are now offered for sale for cash or on the install-
ment plan.

This park is only six blocks east of the Court House. Large
forest trees adorn the lots. The view to the north, east and west is
of the finest.

For Prices, Terms, etc., see

J. N. STERLING,
Opera Block, Dixon, Ill.

VERY LATEST.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

Trouble in South Africa Drawing to a
Close—Boers in a Trap—Pre-
toria, Not Yet Captured.

Special by American Press Association.
LONDON, May 31.—The British gov-
ernment war office has advices today
from headquarters of the South Afri-
can forces which states that Pretoria,
capital of the Transvaal, is not yet in
the hands of the English. General
Roberts will enter Johannesburg (about
twenty-five miles from Pretoria) today
with his army.

In a Hole.

Several hundred soldiers of the Boer
army sought refuge in a gold mine
near Johannesburg and when the fact
was known to the British officers they
had them cornered by surrounding the
mines and making their capture cer-
tain.

BYRON MONUMENT SHATTERED

First Soldiers' Monument Erected in
Illinois Struck by Bolt.

BYRON, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—
Lightning took a hand in the Memorial
day exercises in Byron today, and the
result is the partial destruction of the
soldiers' monument here—the first one
erected in Illinois after the close of the
civil war. A violent electrical storm
forced the crowds to retire to Gill's
Hall to conclude the ceremonies, and
while the speaker of the day was call-
ing the roll of the dead there came a
terrible crash, accompanied by a sheet
of flame, shaking the ground like an
earthquake.

When the storm subsided it was
found that the monument of white
marble, standing in the business center
of the town, had been struck by the
bolt and the main shaft ground to a
powder, although the surmounting
eagle and base bearing the names of
sixty-five dead soldiers from Byron
escaped injury.

EARLY DAYS RECALLED.

Stephenson County Loses a Pioneer
of Black Hawk's Days.

Mrs. Levi Robey, the oldest settler
in Stephenson county, died Monday at
her home in Wadams township, aged
87 years. The maiden name of the de-
ceased was Almira Walte, and she was
married to Levi Robey in Ohio, Dec.
26, 1833. The following April they
started for the west, making the trip
by river and wagon, and their party
had a fight with a band of Indians in
the vicinity of Dixon. Arriving in
Stephenson county they took up a claim
in Wadams township, being the first
settlers in that part of the county; in
fact, there were not more than a half
dozen white settlers in the entire coun-
ty at that time. Mr. Robey died sev-
eral years ago.

Brave Girls.

Two young ladies of this city, Miss
Jennie Cahill and Miss Gertrude Gan-
non by personal bravery saved them-
selves and a valuable horse from great
damage yesterday. They were driv-
ing to Sterling and when nearly there
they were run into, on a narrow road,
by a horse and carriage driven by two
men who were drunk, one of them
asleep and the other trying to get the
lines out of his hands. The wheels of
the carriage in which the ladies were
in were broken and the broken
part dropping down struck the horse's
leg and he ran. Miss Cahill by lean-
ing forward was able to grasp and hold
up the broken piece to save the horse's
legs and Miss Gannon was at last able
to stop the frightened animal. Then
Miss Cahill jumped out and held him
by the bridle bit until a farmer came
to their relief and tied up the broken
parts. While holding the horse the
broken parts fell against his heels
again and he jumped, nearly throwing
the young ladies. The ladies and the
horse came out of the trouble without
injury.

Base Ball.

Regardless of rain and mud the Up-
per Iowa University and Dixon College
teams played ball here yesterday af-
ternoon at Athletic Park and Dixon
won by a score of 15 to 8. After the
first few innings leather scrapings from
the shoe factory were scattered between
bases, but still there were many errors
on account of slipping.

Score by innings:
Dixon — 5 2 0 0 1 6 0 1 0—15
Iowa — 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—8

MURDEROUS ATTACK.

Mark Dornan Stabs Austin Fritz, Su-
perintendent of the County Farm,
in the Bowels With
a Knife.

For some time past Mark Dornan of
this city has been an inmate of the
County Farm at Eldena, with instruc-
tions to the Superintendent not to al-
low him to come to Dixon. Tuesday
night he asked permission to come to
town. Mr. Fritz told him that if his
sister came for him he could go;
otherwise not. However, as
Memorial Day approached Mark
began to get patriotic and told
some of the inmates that he would go
to Dixon all right and if Mr. Fritz at-
tempted to stop him he would kill him.
Toward morning yesterday he started,
and had traveled about a mile and a
half when he was overtaken by Mr.
Fritz who ordered him back. Mark
had in one hand a cane to the end of
which his jack-knife had been bound,
and hidden from sight by a rag bound
over the open blade. In his other
hand he held an open knife, with
which he said he would stab Mr. Fritz
if he attempted to stop him. The
Superintendent grasped Mark by the
arm which held this knife, when he
brought his other
hand around and thrust the knife
on the cane into Mr. Fritz' abdo-
men, making an ugly wound and cut-
ting through the wall of the bowels.
Fritz, however, disarmed the fellow
and took him back, and he will now be
carefully guarded and locked up at
night. Mr. Fritz' wound, while se-
vere and quite painful, it is hoped, will
not prove serious. It is apparently
healing without inflammation; it might,
however, have proved fatal, and a man
who through the influence of drugs
becomes dangerously irresponsible,
should be kept at the state's and not
the county's expense.

A HOME WEDDING.

Miss Gertrude E. Monlux Married
to Charles Decker at Noon
Today.

At high noon today Rev. J. D. Leek
of the Methodist church of this city
performed the ceremony that made
husband and wife of Charles Decker
and Miss Gertrude E. Monlux. The
ceremony took place at the home of the
groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Decker three miles north of this city
in Palmyra township. It was a modest
home affair with but the family and a
very few intimate friends present. The
bride's sister, Mrs. Barker, of Peoria,
and Miss King, of Rogers Park, Illi-
nois, were the only guests from a dis-
tance.

The bride is a native of Peoria, and
while a teacher in a Chicago training
school became acquainted with the
groom's sister, visited at the Decker
home here and made many friends and
the everlasting friendship of Charlie
whom we all respect highly.

There was a wedding breakfast at
the Decker home after the ceremony,
and the young people left for Lake
Geneva on the 4 p. m. passenger.
They will return here to reside.

For States Attorney.

The formal announcement of Charles
H. Wooster of Amboy that he is a can-
didate for the office of states attorney
of Lee county can be found in this pa-
per. We understand that he has the
field clear for the nomination by re-
publicans at their convention at Am-
boy. The democrats had better nomi-
nate him also and make it unanimous.
He is a man that we will all be proud
to honor, and we believe that he will
make an excellent officer.

For Rochelle Meet.

A rate of one and one-third fare has
been secured for all who wish to attend
the Tri-County Athletic Meet in Ro-
chelle next Saturday, June 2nd. A
lively contest is anticipated. Between
150 and 200 entries for the six-
teen events have been listed and the
names of eleven Dixon boys find fre-
quent place on the list. The North
Side school sends five contestants and
the South Side six. Franklin Grove is
also represented from this county.

Aunt Sallie Herrick.

Aunt Sallie Herrick of 705 West
First street is 89 years old today and is
in good health, bright and cheerful.
A much beloved woman.

Lawn Festival.

There will be a lawn festival tonight
at the home of Dr. S. S. Cryor, 307
Crawford avenue. In case of rain the
refreshments of ice cream and cake
will be served in the house.

STRAWBERRIES!

Now is the time to buy your strawberries

for perserving and at the cheapest prices of

the season. We are receiving direct from the

growers in Southern Illinois, and will make you

special prices by the case as well as give you the

best and freshest berries. Leave your order with us.

J. H. Morris & Son.



If a Woman

is driven to desperation by the heat of the kitchen buy her a Jewel Gaso-
line Stove. She will never know what Kitchen Comfort is until she has
one. Jewels never fail to work, are clean and quick and the cheapest
stoves to run. We sold 124 Jewels last year. Our guarantee is YOUR
MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED IF YOU WANT IT. With 15
styles and sizes, \$3.50 to \$34.00, we can suit you.

**E. N. Howell
HARDWARE CO.**
DIXON, ILLINOIS
112 Galena Av. Near Bridge.

Shirt Waists!

We sell the celebrated "BANNER BRAND." The
styles are the latest, the fit is perfect, the
prices are the lowest.

Our White Shirt Waists

are made by the Standard Manufacturing Co. Best fit-
ting and best made waist on the market.

J. R. Carpenter,
154 Galena Avenue.

Our Loss. Your Gain!

Prices cut to move them quick. We want the space
they take up for other goods.

1 gallon can Pie Pumpkin, only 22c
1 gallon can Pie Apples, only 24c
1 gallon can Solid Peach Tomatoes, only 24c
15c size Nut Flake Oat Meal, only 09c
10c size Mechling Bros. prepared soda 07c
15c size Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, only 09c

100 Boxes { Fancy Soda Crackers } per 5c
(By the Box) lb.

10 barrels Fancy Ginger Soaps, per pound 05c
Full pint Bottles Tomato Catsup, only 07c
Fine Tomato Catsup in bulk, per gal only 45c
Best Sour Pickles in bulk, per gal only 25c
Unceda Biscuits, per pkg only 04c
Pearl or Flake Tapioca, 7c pound 4 for 25c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily.

I. B. Countryman Co.

Political Pointers.

A Tennessee Democrat has been defeated for Congress because he named his son after Grover Cleveland. Yet it is claimed that the Democratic party is a harmonious institution.

It is quite evident that the Kentucky Democrats hope to carry that state this year by the grand jury vote.

The government provided for Porto Rico is far more liberal than that given to Louisiana when that state was admitted to the Union. A little experience will assure the Porto Ricans of the character of Republican intentions.

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell has been pleading for a divorce for Democracy and Populism. His grounds are logical, but the tribunal to which he appeals is prejudiced.

The free trade New York tariff reform club, aided by foreign money, and serving only foreign interests, is opposing the pending shipping bill.

The Louisiana election was almost unanimous. Louisiana's disfranchisement process works smoothly.

Our Democratic friends are very much afraid that the inhabitants of our new possessions will not receive at the hands of the Administration the kind, fatherly, thoughtful, philanthropic care which they bestow on the colored people of the south.

Colonel Watterson continues to explain his explanations of why he proposes to support a platform this year that made him desert his party in 1896. It will be recalled that in 1896 the Colonel conducted his bolt under a "No Compromise With Dishonor" banner. His various explanations go to show that the Colonel has not compromised. His connection with Goebelism has caused him to execute an unqualified surrender.

Those who are opposed to the United States acquiring any more territory seem to be under the impression that Columbia has had all the children she can take care of, and has lost her ability to train up the little ones in the way they should go.

Is it not about time for the Democratic party to call upon the country to put them in power, so that they may reduce the dangerous surplus in the United States Treasury? That is one of the few promises made by it that was faithfully fulfilled, and, in doing so, it also reduced the surplus of almost every citizen in the Union. As a surplus reducer and a deficit creator that party has a record that cannot be successfully assailed.

Now that civil government has been granted to Porto Rico, the Democrats would have the country believe that a great injustice has been done to that little island, when the truth is that it is to be granted the largest possible measure of self-government and educated in American ideas of citizenship. Not one cent of tax, either direct or indirect, is to be collected from there that will not be returned in the way of schools, ports, roads, bridges, light-houses and all those improvements that mark the progress of a vigorous and growing people.

Imports of foreign goods, admitted into this country free of duty were 50 per cent. greater in value in March, 1900, than in March, 1898. This increase, however, is chiefly in material for manufactures which we do not now produce at home. Hence, this increased importation means increased activity on the part of our manufacturers and their employees.

In the last two calendar years, under the Dingley tariff, we brought from Europe goods worth \$725,000,000. In the same two years we sold to Europe goods worth \$1,940,000,000. The balance of trade in our favor was thus \$1,215,000,000 from Europe alone. This is the sort of "entangling foreign alliance" that is caused by the Republic policy of protection. It is entangling to the other fellow.

The Trust was a creature of free trade many years ago. In June, 1888, there was recorded, in London, "the largest amalgamation of business firms which has ever taken place." It was a combination of "eighteen coffee furniture makers in England, Scotland and Ireland." The capital was \$2,000,000. This combine did not succeed in burying the trust movement by any means.

—It only cost \$56 to publish the delinquent tax list in Carroll county this year. It was the smallest list ever published in the county and simply shows that in these good old republican days of prosperity nearly everybody has money enough to pay his taxes.

—A train of 36 cars, all loaded with barrels of whiskey, was shipped from the Great Western Distillery in Peoria and is to be sent to Japan to be used in making smokeless powder. Each car contained 75 barrels and 46 gallons to the barrel, making 121,500 gallons in the train. The export tax amounted to ten cents a barrel. The Japanese government has contracted for over 300 carloads of Peoria whiskey and this was the first consignment.

—Wm. Brierton has been greatly afflicted for several weeks with ailments on his eyes. Fear has been entertained of blood poisoning, but he is some better today.

—A reliable farmer in this county says if you bore a quarter of an inch hole in the heart of a fruit tree and insert as much dry common sulphur as possible then insert a small plug to keep the sulphur in place, it will cure blight, make the tree strong and healthy and in no way injure it. This is a valuable boon to fruit growers as the sulphur goes thru all parts of the tree, being absorbed from the heart and makes a good healthy color. The writer of this saw trees that were nearly dead from some kind of blight and after being treated as above had a beautiful thrifty appearance. This is one of the most valuable discoveries of the age.—Ex.

Lew Dalrymple is now posted at the head of American cartoonists. In the announcements of the art exhibit in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, this week, The News has a copy of the New York Commercial Advertiser giving portraits of Dalrymple, Nast and Oppen, and listing them in the order named as the three greatest American black-and-white artists. Lew is a Cambridge boy. He started in life as a Cambridge reporter for the Genesee News. He used to make funny caricatures of the editor, and of every body else about here. The editor took hold of him one day in the court house at Cambridge and threatened to whale him if he didn't go to an art school in Philadelphia. He went. He became famous. He is the best cartoonist in the world today, and his life should be before him yet, for he is young, by much the youngest of the great cartoonists, who are in point of merit listed in the above exhibit as follows: Dalrymple, Nast, Ladendorff, Oppen, "Zim" Hamilton, Dan McCarthy and Horace Taylor. We will get Dal to illustrate a book for us some day.—Genesee News.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE NUMBER ONE, SERIES OF 1900.

An Ordinance.

Providing for the construction of a cement sidewalk and a cement curb along both sides of Chamberlin street, from the east line of Upham Place to the eastern terminus of said Chamberlin street, on both sides of North Dement Avenue, from the south line of Chamberlin street to the north line of Fellows street, on both sides of North Crawford Avenue, from the north line of Fellows street to the south line of the Illinois Central Right of Way, in the City of Dixon, Lee County, Illinois.

Be It Ordered by the City Council of the City of Dixon:

Section 1. That there be constructed in said City cement sidewalks and cement curbs of the widths hereinafter specified, along the following streets and avenues, to wit: On both sides of Chamberlin Street, commencing at the east line of Upham Place and extending easterly along both sides of said street to the eastern terminus of said Chamberlin Street, said walk to be laid one foot from the lot line and the curb on the curb line.

On both sides of North Dement Avenue commencing at the south line of Chamberlin Street and extending southerly to the north line of Fellows Street, said walk to be laid one foot from the lot line and the curb on the curb line.

On both sides of North Crawford Avenue, commencing at the north line of Fellows Street and extending northerly to the south line of the Illinois Central Right of Way, said walk to be laid one foot from the lot line, except along the south One Hundred and Ten feet of the east half of Lot One (1) in block Thirty-nine (39) the inside line of said walk shall be laid on a line drawn parallel to and two feet inside of said lot line. Curb to be laid on the curb line, that such improvement is hereby declared to be a local improvement by said City.

SPECIFICATIONS.

CURBING.

1. Material used in the construction of cement curbing shall be of the same quality and mixed in the same proportion and manner as hereafter specified for cement walks. The curb shall be 20 inches deep, 8 inches wide at the base and battered to 6 inches wide at the top and shall receive a finish coat at the top and also 3 inches deep in the rear and 14 inches deep on the face.

WIDTH AND GRADE.

2. The walk shall be five feet wide, and shall be laid to the lines and grades as established by ordinance.

GRADING.

SUB-GRADE.

3. The City of Dixon will do all necessary grading to bring the ground to sub-grade at a depth of ten (10) inches below the surface of the finished walk.

FOUNDATION.

CINDERS OR SAND.

4. Upon the sub-grade prepared as above will be laid a foundation course six (6) inches thick of cinders or sand, which shall be tamped and thoroughly rolled or tamped in such a manner as to procure a compact and solid foundation with a firm and even surface.

CONCRETE.

5. Upon this cinder or sand foundation a concrete foundation three and one-fourth (3 1/4) inches thick, after being compressed, shall be laid.

PROPORTION.

6. The concrete shall be composed of one (1) part, by bulk, of best Portland cement, two (2) parts, by bulk, of clean, sharp sand, and five (5) parts, by bulk, of broken stone or gravel.

INTENTION OF PROPORTIONS.

7. The proportions herein specified are intended to produce a concrete in which the mortar will fill all the voids, and the proportions will be so adjusted that when rammed in place free mortar will flush to the surface.

MIXING AND SPREADING CONCRETE.

8. The sand and concrete shall be thor-

oughly mixed dry in a tight mortar box and then made into mortar of the proper consistency and thoroughly worked over.

ADDITION OF STONE OR GRAVEL.

Broken stone or gravel, thoroughly clean of dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap shall then be added to the mortar in the proper proportion. The concrete will then be turned and mixed until mortar adheres to each fragment.

SAND AND GRAVEL MIXED.

9. When sand and gravel are found mixed in the proper proportions the cement may be added and the whole mixed as above specified for sand and cement, and worked into a concrete of the proper proportions.

CONSISTENCY OF CONCRETE.

10. The concrete thus mixed shall have such a consistency that when rammed the mass will not shake like jelly, but will, when struck, compact within the area of the face of the rammer without displacing the material laterally.

IMMEDIATE USE OF.

11. The concrete thus prepared shall be immediately placed in the work. It shall be spread and thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears on the surface.

MIXING AND LAYING.

12. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch of concrete shall be performed in an expeditious and workmanlike manner and be thoroughly completed before the cement has begun to set.

RE-TEMPERING.

13. No re-tempering of concrete will be permitted, and concrete in which the mortar has begun to set will be rejected.

CONFORM TO GRADE.

14. The upper surface of the concrete shall be made to conform perfectly to the grade of the sidewalk to be laid.

EDGING.

15. The edges of the concrete shall be beveled down in order to allow for the surfacing of the side and edge with the finish coat.

BLOCKING CONCRETE.

16. The concrete shall be cut in conformity with the blocks of the finished walk.

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.

17. No concrete shall be laid when the temperature at any time during the day or night falls below thirty-five (35) degrees Fahrenheit.

WEARING SURFACE.

COMPOSITION.

18. Upon the concrete base there shall be spread a finish coat, or wearing surface three-fourths (3/4) of an inch thick, composed of one (1) part, by bulk, of best Portland cement and one (1) part, by bulk, of clean, sharp sand.

SPREADING.

19. The wearing surface shall be spread on the concrete as soon as the same is tamped and before it has begun to set. The surface of the concrete first being sprinkled with a coat of neat cement sufficient to insure its perfect union with the wearing surface, which must then be quickly and evenly spread, and will then be floated and troweled to a true and smooth surface conforming to the grade given.

BLOCKING.

20. The surface of the sidewalk before the mortar sets will be cut into blocks with a wedge-shaped tool, leaving a clean groove one-half an inch deep, one-eighth of an inch wide at the bottom and one-quarter of an inch wide at the top. The blocks will be rectangular in shape, with straight sides, measuring no less than four nor more than six feet on a side.

REQUIREMENTS OF MATERIAL.

CEMENT.

KINDS OF CEMENT.

21. The following brands of cement may be used:

Imported—Lagerdorff, Star Setting, (white label), Dyerhoff, Mannheimer, Germania, Condor, Heyn Bros., Jossen, Domestic—Vulcanite, Alpha, Saylor, Atlas, Chicago A.A., Star, Castalia, and such other brands as the Local Board of Improvements may from time to time approve.

SUBJECT TO TEST.

22. All cement will be subject to and must stand the following tests:

TESTS.

CHECKING AND CRACKING.

23. Two cakes, three inches in diameter and one-half inch thick, with thin edges, will be made. One cake, as soon as set, will be placed in water and examined from day to day. If the cake exhibits checks, cracks or contortions, the cement will be rejected. The other cake described will be used for setting and color tests.

BEGINNING OF SET.

24. The time will be noted when the cakes have become hard enough to sustain a wire one-fourth inch in diameter, loaded with one-fourth pound. When the wire is sustained the cement has begun to set, and the time shall be not less than forty-five (45) minutes.

END OF SET.

25. When the cake will sustain a wire one twenty-fourth inch in diameter, loaded with one pound, the set is complete, and the time must not be less than two (2) hours nor more than six (6) hours.

COLOR.

26. The cake used for setting test will be preserved, and when examined from day to day must be of uniform color, exhibiting no blotches or discolorations.

FISKENES.

27. The cement must be evenly ground, and when tested with the following standard sieves must pass at least the following percentages:

No. 50 sieve, having 50 meshes per lineal inch, 96 per cent.
No. 74 sieve, having 74 meshes per lineal inch, 92 per cent.
No. 100 sieve, having 100 meshes per lineal inch, 76 per cent.

The diameter of wire for the sieves being respectively:

For No. 50 sieve No. 35 Stub's wire gauge.
For No. 74 sieve No. 37 Stub's wire gauge.
For No. 100 sieve No. 40 Stub's wire gauge.

MIXING TEST CEMENT.

28. All cement for test briquettes will be mixed with barely sufficient water to work a stiff mortar. The neat briquettes to be pressed into the molds by hand and the sand briquettes to be compacted by light tapping.

STRENGTH.

29. The required tensile strength per square inch shall be as follows:

Neat Cement—One day till set in air, remainder time in water; 175 pounds. One week—One day in air, six days in water; 500 pounds.
Cement one part and sand one part—

One week, one day in air, six days in water; 160 pounds.

COVERING BRIQUETTES.

30. Briquettes for seven (7) day tests will be covered for the first twenty-four (24) hours with a damp cloth.

CEMENT FOR INSPECTION AND TESTS.

31. The contractor shall, when requested, submit the cement for inspection at least ten (10) days before using.

SAND.

SAND FOR CONCRETE.

32. The sand shall be clean, sharp, silicious sand. It shall be free from clay or other mineral impurities, loam or organic matter, and shall be thoroughly screened.

SAND FOR CEMENT TESTS.

33. The sand for cement tests will be of such fineness that it will pass a sieve of 10 meshes per lineal inch, and none of it a sieve of 50 meshes per lineal inch.

WATER.

REQUIREMENTS.

34. All water must be practically clean and pure.

STONE.

QUALITY.

35. The stone for concrete shall be of such hardness and durability as shall meet the approval of the Board of Local Improvement.

SIZE.

36. The broken stone shall range in size from one-fourth (1/4) of an inch to one and one-half (1 1/2) inches in the greatest dimensions. It shall be free from mud, dirt, dust, loam or other objectionable material.

SCREENING.

37. The broken stone shall be screened when necessary, on a one-fourth (1/4) inch screen to eliminate all dust and small particles, and shall be thoroughly drenched with water immediately before being used in the concrete.

GRAVEL.

SIZE.

38. The gravel shall consist of particles ranging in size from one-fourth (1/4) of an inch to one and one-fourth (1 1/4) inches in the greatest dimension.

WASHED AND SCREENED.

39. It shall be cleaned, washed gravel, free from loam, vegetable matter, clay, silt and other foreign matter and shall be screened on a one-fourth (1/4) inch screen.

CINDERS.

REQUIREMENTS.

40. The cinders shall be clean, sharp, soft coal cinders, free from ashes and clinkers.

BACK FILLING.

MANNER.

41. When the walk is complete the contractor shall back fill along the walk in such a manner as to leave a berm of one (1) foot on each side and flush with the top of the complete walk, with a slope of one and one-half (1 1/2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical from outer edge of berm to the natural surface of the ground.

Said city shall build all walks and curbs on the intersections.

SECTION 3. That said local improvement shall be made under the direction and supervision of the Board of Local Improvements of said City and in conformity with the grade as fixed by ordinance.

SECTION 4. That the owner or owners of any lot, piece or parcel of land fronting upon said street or avenues, or part thereof, abutting which the improvement mentioned in Section One hereof is proposed to be constructed, shall be allowed thirty days after the time when this Ordinance shall take effect in which to construct said sidewalk and curb, opposite his lot, their or its respective lot, piece or parcel of land according to the specification herein provided and there by relieve the same from assessment and that after the expiration of said thirty days so much of said sidewalk and curb as shall not have been constructed by the owner or owners of the lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting upon said street or avenues, or parts thereof abutting which said sidewalk and curb mentioned in Section One hereof is proposed to be constructed, shall be built and wholly constructed by special assessment to be levied upon the contiguous property benefited thereby to the extent that the same may be legally assessed therefor.

That the aggregate amount assessed against the property abutting the streets or avenues herein above mentioned, and between the points therein stated, and also each individual assessed, shall be divided into ten annual installments, which said installments shall be equal in amount except that all fractional amounts shall be added to the first installment, so as to leave the remaining installments equal in amount and each a multiple of \$100.

The first installment shall be due and payable on the second day of January, next after the confirmation of this assessment, and the second installment one year thereafter, and so on annually until all are paid. Any person may pay the whole assessment against any lot, piece or parcel of land, or any installment thereof, with interest up to the date of payment, at any time before bonds are issued, but after said bonds are issued payment shall not be received on any installment before its maturity, unless the interest thereon up to the second day of the succeeding January is also paid at the same time.

All installments except the first shall bear interest from and after the date of confirmation until paid, at the rate of four per cent. per annum and the remainder of the cost of said improvement shall be paid by general taxation, in accordance with an act entitled, "An Act Concerning Local Improvements," approved June 14, 1897, and the amendments thereto.

SECTION 5. That in case the owner or owners of any lots, pieces or parcels of land as set forth in Section Three hereof, shall construct said sidewalk and curb, within the time limited said work so done, shall in all respects conform to the requirements set forth in this ordinance.

SECTION 6. That William W. Kent, City Attorney for said City, be, and he is hereby directed to file a petition in the County Court of Lee County, Illinois, in the name of said City of Dixon, praying that steps may be taken to levy a special assessment for the improvement herein set forth, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act Concerning Local Improvements," approved June 14, 1897, and the amendments thereto.

SECTION 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. That this Ordinance be published according to law.

Approved May 25th, 1900.

Passed May 25th, 1900.

C. H. HUGHES, Mayor.
E. W. SMITH, City Clerk.

Edison's Phonographs

Anyone who knows about talking machines can tell the difference at a glance or by hearing results. Anyone who does not know can also tell. Look for the signature

Latta Bro's Agt's

Loud and clear records our specialty. We want your trade and will please you if you give us a chance.

327 First Street.

Painting House Decorating!

Those in need of Neat Frescoing, Painting, Paper Hanging or Artistic House Decorating, should consult

E. A. Patrick.

NO MORE LATE DINNERS!

If you want a good dinner at dinner time send your order to the

North Side Grocery

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. They say we give the best of satisfaction. Try our CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.

Our "MYSTIC" Flour is Fine!

Geo. W. Hill.

County 'Phone No. 158.

DOWNING BROS.

sells

RICHELIEU Java and Mocha Coffee because it is the BEST.

Send Your Work ...TO THE...

CITY Steam Laundry!

W. G. HARTSHORN, Prop.
No. 119 West First St.

Schumm & Winden,

Now permanently located at 14 East First Street, opposite Express Office.

UP-TO-DATE MERCHANT TAILORS.

We have on hand a complete line of foreign and domestic woollens, consisting of

Suits, Fancy Vestings, Pantings, Spring Overcoatings.

Call and inspect our goods. Prices the lowest. Workmanship the best.

Fit and Quality of Goods Guaranteed!

John M. Julien.

Houses and Lots for sale at great bargains

Property to Rent. Money to Loan.

Opera House Block.

LIQUID REFRESHMENTS

Soft or hard drinks. Bottled goods delivered in any part of the city. Latest crown corks used.

Pabst Milwaukee or Mandota Beer.

Mineral Waters, Wines or Whiskies to order.

GEO. SCHORR, First St.
Gen. 'Phone 8. Lee Co. 136.

SMOKE UP

WITH JOE COWLEY,

Robt. Mantell

Ten Cent Cigar.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

J. & B. MOOS, Chicago, distributors.

Sold by Chas. Plein, Dixon.

BRITISH AT PRETORIA

Only Two Hours' March from the Boer Capital City at Noon on Tuesday.

KRUGER'S ARMY GOT OFF IN TIME

President Himself Abandons the Place for Waterval Boven.

Those Left at Pretoria Organize to Keep the Peace Ad Interim—British Officers Released to Look After Their Men.

London, May 31.—The following from South Africa is published here:

"Pretoria, May 30.—British officers are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender. The British advance guard is half way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. It is reported that there is a force also at Hatherly. All the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria."



PRESIDENT KRUGER.

President Kruger is now at Waterval Boven. At a public meeting called this morning by the burgomaster of Pretoria a committee was appointed to keep public order."

British Occupy Pretoria.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from the Earl of Rosslyn, who was a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released:

"Pretoria, May 30, 11:40 a. m.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours without resistance. The president has gone to Waterval Boven. Burgomaster de Souza is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. Everything is quiet, but crowds are awaiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British."

"Fearing a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval United States Consul Hay and Leigh Wood insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet."

War Office Has no News.

Yesterday at noon the British were only about two hours' march from Pretoria, and the Boer military forces had abandoned the city. This intelligence comes from the Reuter agent at the Transvaal capital and from the Earl of Rosslyn, in a press dispatch. The two messages left about the same time. At 2 o'clock this morning the war office had received no news from Lord Roberts which the officials would make public, but it is assumed that the press advices are correct. Most of the London morning papers, through the courtesy of The Daily Mail, print Lord Rosslyn's dispatch and comment upon it, treating the war as ended. Some of the more cautious critics think that guerrilla warfare is likely to be carried on for some time in various parts of the conquered territory.

JOHANNESBURG SURRENDERED. All the Boer Forces Dissolving—Location of Waterval Boven.

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques, dated yesterday, says: "Commandant Kraus has surrendered Johannesburg to Lord Roberts. By to-night's train from Pretoria arrived a few Greeks who say they were told to leave Pretoria Tuesday. They affirm that the train in which they left was shelled by the British, and that half of the train was cut off, the remainder steaming away. This incident probably occurred at Elandsfontein Junction. Passengers from Pretoria assert that the town is utterly demoralized. There is a mad rush for the coast. Five train loads of fugitives are expected here tonight."

All the Boer forces are dissolving. Large bodies of Boers must still be somewhere in the field. Waterval Boven, or Waterfall Boven, is 130 miles due east of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay railway. It should not be confused with Waterval, ten miles north of Pretoria, where the British prisoners are. Waterval Boven is a small place in a mountainous country. The seat of the Boer government—what there is left of it—will probably be Lydenburg, to the north.

The Lourenço Marques correspondents think the border trouble between the Transvaal and Portugal may come to a head at any moment. Komati bridge is strongly defended. Yesterday the Portuguese authorities were preparing to resist a possible engage-

ment. A mule battery was sent to the frontier. The Lourenço Marques' correspondent of The Times says: "It would not be surprising if a large proportion of the rebel Dutch sought temporary refuge on Portuguese territory. Although the authorities here are reticent, they are not blind to such a possibility." It is reported that a special train from Pretoria, with fugitives, was derailed on the Transvaal side of Komati Poort, a number of passengers being killed or injured.

By the release of the British prisoners at Waterval a full brigade will be added to the army of Lord Roberts, as there were 177 officers and 4,182 privates among them. Events elsewhere in the field of war seem to dwindle in comparison. General Hunter re-entered the Transvaal at Mari-bogopan Tuesday. The advance was made off the railway. Water is scarce and all the farms are deserted. Yesterday General Hunter reached Geydrop with ten days' supplies. Mari-bogopan is half way between Vryburg and Mafeking. Geydrop is from twelve to fifteen miles east. General Hunter meets with no resistance.

General Raden-Powell is invading further north without opposition. Commandant Noyman having gone toward Pretoria. In northern Natal Uitcher has surrendered to General Hildyard and General Lyttleton is moving to Vryheid. Three different correspondents estimate the number of Boers at Laing's nek at about 10,000.

Two Australians who escaped from Pretoria on April 28, have arrived at Mafeking. They complain bitterly of the treatment at Pretoria.

Railway to the Coast Closed.

Lourenço Marques, May 30.—The goods traffic between here and the Transvaal was officially closed today, the reason apparently being the military movements in progress. A Transvaal Boer commando has arrived at Komati Poort. All the Portuguese troops have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier and the Portuguese fleet along the coast has received orders to concentrate here.

FILIPINOS RUSH A TOWN.

Kill Five of Our Soldiers and Wound Seven, Without Tagal Loss.

Manila, May 31, 5 a. m.—On Tuesday night the insurgents rushed San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry. They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Captain Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered.

San Miguel de Mayumo is a few miles from Manila. While a band under the escort of troops of the Forty-sixth infantry was moving from Ilang to Silang, within twenty-five miles of Manila, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed.

REAL CASE OF THE PLAGUE.

Chinaman Dies of the Bubonic Pest in Frisco—Chinatown.

San Francisco, May 31.—Dr. Kellogg, who has been investigating the corpse of a Chinaman found in a Chinese undertaking establishment in Chinatown, expressed an opinion that the Chinaman had died of the plague. "I am satisfied it is plague," he said, "and I am confident that animal inoculation and the autopsy will confirm it. One not conversant with the situation in Chinatown cannot appreciate the difficulties that confront the inspectors, but they may be imagined from the fact that we have only discovered the cases after the victim is dead."

Calls for Class Legislation.

Stillwater, Minn., May 31.—Judge W. C. Williston, of the district court, holds the plumbers' law to be invalid. M. M. Peaslee had a sub-contract under the Dwyer Plumbing company of St. Paul, for steam fitting at the county jail. Peaslee furnished funds in the hands of the general contractor. The Dwyer company pleaded that Peaslee was not a plumber licensed under the state law. Judge Williston orders findings for Peaslee, and declares that the plumbers' license law is class legislation and against public policy.

Cripple Mysteriously Disappears.

La Crosse, Wis., May 31.—There is mystery concerning the disappearance of Peter St. Mary, of Caledonia, Minn., and suspicion is gaining ground that he met with foul play. The sheriff, district attorney and a posse are searching with the expectation of finding his dead body. Neither of the parents will talk. The missing man is 28 years old. When a child both feet were frozen and he has since been a cripple and incapacitated for work.

Two Boys Killed by Lightning.

Springfield, Ills., May 31.—George Osterholt, aged 15, and Clyde Williams, aged 17, were found dead under an elm tree on the farm of Stephen Dunlap, between Springfield and Jacksonville. They had been sent to reap corn, took refuge under the tree to escape the storm and apparently while leaning against the tree were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Neither was badly burned or disfigured.

House Adjourns Early.

Washington, May 31.—The programme of the leaders of the house yesterday contemplated the launching of the debate upon the anti-trust resolution and bill, but there was a strong undercurrent in favor of adjournment on account of Decoration Day, resulting in the withdrawal of the special order, the passage of 150 pension bills, and then adjournment at 2:30 p. m.

Rule on Locomotive Firemen.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 31.—Locomotive firemen, when promoted to the position of engineer, must drop their membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen if they want to become members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. That is the decision of the latter body at its council in session here.

Boy Killed by a Train.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 31.—George Kussow, of Depere, fell between the cars of a freight train at Winnebago and received injuries that caused his death. He was 16 years of age.

BLUE AND GRAY MEET

Shoulder to Shoulder on the Once Bloody Field of Antietam's Battle.

M'KINLEY ONE OF THOSE PRESENT.

Makes an Eloquent Extremepore Speech—Confederate Veterans Gather in Memory of the "Lost Cause."

Hagerstown, Md., May 31.—Another link in the chain which binds together the once warring factions of the north and south was forged yesterday by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of men who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue, and who died in mortal combat on the bloody field of Antietam. The event, which is probably without a parallel in the history of the world, was graced by the presence of the president of the United States, accompanied by many members of his cabinet; a score or more of United States senators, thrice as many representatives, the governor of Maryland, and prominent men from all parts of the country. There also were present hundreds of veterans who fought for the "lost cause," and thousands who fought for the side that proved victorious.

Americans Shoulder to Shoulder.

Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony which marked the conveyance of the monument from the state of Maryland to the national government. All animosities forgotten they listened to the simple stories of those who told of the heroism of the dead and of the desperate struggles of those who survived the battle and still live to tell the many incidents of the day of carnage and strife. A great crowd of others who had come from the adjoining country to witness the spectacle, and to greet the chief executive of the nation, aided by their presence the impressiveness of the ceremony and added to the significance of the occasion. Before the dedication began a fine procession of veterans of the war of both armies passed in review before the president.

Programme of the Ceremonies.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Colonel Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced General Henry K. Douglass, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. B. F. Clarkson, who was followed by Governor John Walter Smith in an address of welcome. Colonel Taylor, as president of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of the Maryland, then presented the monument to the national government and the Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of war, in a brief address, accepted it on behalf of the United States. Then followed short addresses, and the closing speech was delivered by the president who, though he had not been expected to speak, delivered a very eloquent oration.

CONFEDERATES IN COUNCIL.

Men Who Wore the Gray Meet at Louisville—Weather Is Unpropitious.

Louisville, May 31.—Surrounded by waving banners bearing the cross of the Confederacy, listening to the cheers from the throats of 3,000 men who wore the gray, and confronted by the waving handkerchiefs of hundreds of ladies, General John B. Gordon, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, yesterday formally opened the tenth annual reunion of the order, which in point of attendance is already the largest ever held since the inception of the organization, and which in respect to its welfare and prosperity promises to be the most important it has ever held. All things conspired to make the occasion a success with the exception of the weather, which was about as disagreeable as well could be. Practically it rained all day.

For an hour previous to the time set for the opening of the meeting the veterans and their friends made their way in a steady stream to the hall, and by 11:30 it was well filled. A portion of the Georgia delegation headed by a drum corps came marching in making the building ring with martial music and calling forth cheers from those assembled in the hall. The delegation carried a large Confederate flag which it waved with yells and cheers. Major General J. W. Poyntz, the presiding officer followed them closely and received a warm greeting. The celebrities then came in a string, and all of them received warm greetings from their comrades.

A veteran from Georgia waked the crowd to genuine enthusiasm when he came in carrying the old battle flag of the Third Georgia infantry. Scarcely had he taken his seat when the band struck up "Dixie" and then came the old rebel yell; and it came with a fire and vigor that never was surpassed during the days of the war. Again and again the cheers of the crowd rang out, old men sprang to their feet, waved their hats and arms wildly, and gave the yell again and again.

Scarcely had the first band ceased its work, when another at the back of the platform struck up "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and then the enthusiasm came as fresh and as strong as though there had been none that went before. "My Maryland" and other songs of the war time followed, and all of them received the same warm reception. The proceedings of the first day were wholly preliminary and oratorical, the feature of the oratory being Gordon's speech which, it goes without saying, was eloquent in the highest degree.

MEMORIAL DAY ELSEWHERE.

Never More Generally Observed All Over the United States.

Chicago, May 31.—Memorial Day was never more generally observed than it was yesterday. In the east all the large cities and nearly all the towns and villages remembered the Union dead. At Washington the president was absent, but Mrs. McKinley was among the throng that visited the beautiful cemeteries around the city,

and there were flowers everywhere in the cities of the dead. Representative Brosius delivered the annual address at Arlington. Of course there were appropriate celebrations at New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Of the east the same can be said as of the east. In this city the usual strewing flowers on the graves was performed by multitudes of persons who have loved one lying there, and otherwise the observance was similar to those gone before. Farther west the memory of the dead was honored—at St. Paul, Kansas City and on to San Francisco. In the south there was no forgetfulness. At Louisville, the annual floral ceremony was performed in a pouring rain, and the celebration ran clear down to the Mexican border.

The places where the day was properly honored are too numerous for mention, but here are some of them: Detroit; Springfield, Ills.; Muskegon, Mich., where a beautiful soldiers' monument was dedicated; Cincinnati, Cleveland, O.; Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., and St. Louis.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH BETTER.

Very Sick Man, but His Physicians Look For His Recovery.

New York, May 31.—There was a rumor current last night that John Clark Ridpath, who for some weeks has been a patient in the Presbyterian



JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

hospital, was dead. The physicians said that while he is a very sick man Ridpath is not in danger of death, and that his recovery is looked for. There has been a slight improvement in his condition within twenty-four hours.

MEN ORDERED TO PEKING.

Powers, Including the United States, to Send Troops to China's Capital.

Tien Tsin, May 31.—The Chinese refuse to allow Russian troops to pass the Taku forts.

London, May 31.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "Yesterday the Chinese government issued an edict prohibiting the Boxers' organization, under penalty of death. The edict, which was signed by the emperor, was couched in equivocal terms and promulgated really more as an excuse than in condemnation of the movement."

Tien Tsin, May 31.—American, British, Japanese, German, Italian, Russian and French troops to the number of 100 each have been ordered to guard their respective legations at Peking, but the viceroy here will not allow them to proceed hence to Peking on the railway without the authority of the tsung-li-yamen. Five Russia and one British warship have arrived at Taku. Other warships are hourly expected.

Peking, May 31.—The Chinese authorities attempted to throw obstacles in the way of bringing the foreign guards to Peking. The ministers were informed by the tsung-li-yamen that it would be impossible to bring up the guards until the tsung-li-yamen had communicated with the viceroy of Pe Chi Li. As this was regarded as an obvious subterfuge in the interest of delay, the ministers replied that if proper facilities were not granted now the fifteen foreign warships at Taku would land a sufficient force to come to Peking without the consent of the Chinese government and they called upon the tsung-li-yamen to give a definite answer in a few hours.

Died of the Kick of a Horse.

Dexter, Mich., May 31.—Henry Slums, of Webster, who was kicked by a horse last Thursday, is dead of his injuries. He was 61 years old.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Senator Hanna denies the report that he has determined not to be the chairman of the new national Republican committee.

Memorial Day was observed at Manila as a general holiday.

Five cases of yellow fever have broken out at Santa Clara, Cuba, among men of the Second cavalry who have married Cuban women and live out of the barracks.

Colonel C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, died suddenly Tuesday of apoplexy.

The will of the late Nathaniel P. Hill, former United States senator from Colorado, disposes of about \$4,000,000.

One thousand Nebraskans will march in the parade arranged by the local committee at Kansas City for the Democratic national convention there on July 4.

When the United States supreme court adjourned Monday for the term it left 394 cases on the docket undisposed of.

At Cologne a strike has broken out among the railway employees.

The Switchmen's union in convention at Detroit elected F. T. Hawley, of Chicago, grand master and J. E. Tipton grand secretary.

Bourke Cockran has made a donation of \$500 to the work of Booker's Normal and Industrial institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

All the branch houses of the National Tube company in the country, except those located in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Pittsburgh will be permanently closed on June 1.

Ahmed Ben Mussa, the late grand vizier of Morocco, left a fortune of \$1,000,000 sterling, which was stored in the fortress of the palace at Marakesh.

INJUNCTION IS ENDED

Air Line Allowed to Go Ahead and Lower Its Grade at Phoenixville Hill.

IT WAS NEEDED IN ITS BUSINESS.

That Is, the Easier Grade—The New Southern Illinois—Notes on Crop Prospects—State Items.

Springfield, Ills., May 31.—Judge Allen, in the United States court yesterday, dissolved the injunction issued by Judge Schafer, of the St. Clair circuit court, enjoining Receiver Jarvis, of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad company (air line) from changing the location of the roadbed and grade of the road at Phoenixville hill, where the mine of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal company, complainants, is located, the coal company claiming that the change would destroy the switch at their mine and damage the mine so as to impede operations. Receiver Jarvis showed that it was absolutely necessary to reduce the grade of the Phoenixville hill thirty feet, costing \$25,000, in order that the Air Line could reduce operating expenses and compete with other roads. He claimed that only part of the switch would be destroyed.

New Southern Illinois Railway.

The Associated Press has it from excellent sources that when the new Southern Illinois railroad, licensed to incorporate last Thursday with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and the principal office at Chicago, is organized Charles H. Bosworth, of this city, formerly receiver and general manager of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad, and late vice president and general manager of the Peoria and Pekin Union railroad, will be elected president. The road runs from the east line of Marion county through the counties of Marion, Clinton, Perry and Washington from Salem to Chester, with branch from Sparta to Rose-borough. The road is the reorganization of the Centralia and Chester, said recently at Sparta, Ills.

FAVORABLE FOR THE CROPS.

Good Conditions for Vegetable Growth Prevail for a Week.

Springfield, Ills., May 31.—The climate and crop bulletin for the week ended May 28, of the United States department of agriculture for Illinois says: "The past week has been favorable for farm work, and excellent conditions for growth of vegetation have prevailed. The rain of the previous week put the ground in good condition with regard to moisture, and in some places good rains have since fallen. Throughout most of the state, however, the end of the week finds the soil in need of more rain. Though crops have not begun to suffer for lack of it, the temperature throughout the week has averaged above normal, thus augmenting the favorableness of conditions for growth. In general the condition of all crops at the end of the week, except wheat, is good. In the northern district the prospects for wheat continue good, and in some parts of the southern district they have improved, but the ravages of the Hessian fly have continued in both the central and southern districts, and the condition has deteriorated during the week. Much wheat is headed in the central and southern districts."

Storm Plays Havoc Near Peoria.

Peoria, Ills., May 31.—A terrible thunder and hail storm broke over this section and considerable damage was done by floods. The Vandalla road was tied up owing to the damaging of two bridges near Farndale and the track could not be repaired until the water went down. Trains were all abandoned and the piling up of driftwood was raising the water still higher. The Lake Erie and Western trains were delayed four or five hours by damages to a bridge at Crandall.

Two Tough Girls Arrested.

Richview, Ills., May 31.—Two young women, armed with revolvers, giving their names as Gerlie and Winnie Pigg, broke into and looted the residence of E. S. Noleman, at Irvington, Ills., in broad daylight. The family was absent. The two girls stole clothing and \$35 in money. Their home, they say, is near Mount Vernon. When Policeman P. E. McNall, of this place, put them under arrest they each had a revolver.

Two Strikers Give Bond.

Springfield, Ills., May 31.—John Schiffer, ringleader of the Big Four strikers at Litchfield, and Albert Allen, another striker, charged with violating Judge Allen's injunction restraining them with interfering with the operation of the railroad, appeared in the United States circuit court and gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each. They were charged with rioting.

Illinois Woman's College Prospers.

Springfield, Ills., May 31.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Illinois Woman's college at Jacksonville, Dr. J. R. Marker was unanimously elected to succeed himself as president. A contract was awarded for building a large addition. The Lorton property was also purchased, increasing the area of the grounds and rendering them more attractive.

State House Employees Fired.

Springfield, Ills., May 31.—Considerable consternation was created at the state house by Secretary of State Rose discharging nineteen clerks and janitors. None of those discharged seemed to know the reason for the wholesale cleaning out, and Secretary Rose was equally noncommittal, only saying that the services of so many were no longer needed.

Bishop Spalding Returns Home.

Peoria, Ills., May 31.—Bishop Spalding reached Peoria Tuesday evening on his return from Europe. The bishop declared in an interview that he would not leave Peoria to take the place of any archbishop in America. He is much disappointed with the Paris exposition. He declares Illinois the garden spot of the earth.

1900 JUNE 1900

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

HOLIDAY BASE BALL GAMES.

Two in Each Town Where Play Was Scheduled of Both Leagues.

Chicago, May 31.—The weather was pretty good to base ball yesterday and nearly all the scheduled games were played. League scores: (Morning) At Philadelphia—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 5; at Brooklyn—St. Louis 5, Brooklyn



FOUR NATIONAL LEAGUE CAPTAINS.

1; at Boston—Cincinnati 4, Boston 6; at New York—Pittsburg 7, New York 6. (Afternoon) At Brooklyn—St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 6; at Philadelphia—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 13; at Boston—Cincinnati 3, Boston 7; at New York—Pittsburg 1, New York 3. (Morning) At Chicago—Chicago 1, Kansas City 2; at Indianapolis—wriggins; at Milwaukee—Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 4; at Buffalo—Buffalo 4, Cleveland 7. (Afternoon) At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 5; at Chicago—Chicago 7, Kansas City 8; at Buffalo—Buffalo 6, Cleveland 7; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 4, Detroit 3.

Fast Time by a New Train.

Pittsburg, May 31.—On the trial trip of the new fast train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road between Pittsburg and Newcastle the distance, 52.9 miles, was covered at a rate of speed which, allowing for required slow-ups, was never less than sixty miles an hour. A speed of sixty-seven miles an hour was maintained for several minutes on more than one occasion, and one mile was made in forty-seven seconds or at the rate of seventy-six miles an hour.

Mistress Kills Lawful Wife.

Birmingham, Ala., May 31.—Mrs. Mattie Cadell was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Lilly Gardner at Blocton. Mrs. Gardner had been living with Cadell, the victim's husband. The wife left home, but returned to get some of her belongings when she was shot down by Mrs. Gardner, the husband, it is said, witnessing the murder and offering no interference.

One Killed, Two Fatally Hurt.

Pittsburg, May 31.—One man was killed outright, two were fatally hurt and five others badly injured by the collapse of a traveling crane at the plant of the Totten and Hogg Iron and Steel Foundry company. The dead man is Joseph Kwaka, and the fatally injured are George Dodson and George Knox.

General Ots at Frisco.

San Francisco, May 31.—The transport Meade arrived from Manila last night with Major General E. S. Ots aboard. As the transport entered the harbor a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and a number of gaily decorated tugs and launches went out to meet her.

Wales Wins the Derby Again.

London, May 31.—At the second day's racing of the Epsom Summer meeting yesterday the race for the Derby stakes of 6,000 sovereigns was won by the Prince of Wales' Diamond Jubilee Staindale was second and James R. Keene's Disguise II, was third.

Suicided with Carbolic Acid.

Bay City, Mich., May 31.—Alice Travis, 18 years of age, swallowed carbolic acid in West Bay City with suicidal intent and died shortly afterward. Her brother had upbraided her for alleged improper conduct and she swallowed the poison in his presence.

Two Killed in a Bike Race.

Waltham, Mass., May 31.—During the twenty-mile motor-paced race in the L. A. W. events here yesterday the Stinson motor tandem, ridden by Stafford and Myers, of Cambridge, ran into a post. Myers was killed and Stafford died later.

Only Nineteen and Still Growing.

Brownburg, Ind., May 31.—John Lee, son of Martin Lee, who resides near here, is now in his 19th year, and is six feet seven inches tall and weighs over 200 pounds.

His Foot Torn to Shreds.

Lower, Mich., May 31.—Melvin Wilson, 22 years old, lost his right foot in G. E. Kuehler's bath mill. His foot was drawn into the boiling saw and torn to shreds.

Drought Broken by a Rain.

Milbank, S. D., May 31.—All apprehensions about the crops are over. A fine shower fell Monday afternoon which will put the wheat crop in splendid condition.

115
Galena Avenue,

Hoffmann

THE DRAGOODS MAN

Opposite
J. B. MORRIS & SON

Right or Wrong!

In these times a merchant may just as well plant broom sticks and expect blossoms as to try and build a business on mere "buncombe." When the public "get on to him" they do it with both feet, and

*"The fruit he loved so much
Will turn to dust and ashes at his touch."*

Our success was attained by "advertising" only what we have and exactly as it is. Here's the proof of it:

Suits.

After a great sale of these garments we have just 12 suits left. Here are prices that will make them leave also.

\$12.00 Fine All Wool Cheviot. Black or Blue, or elegant Grey Venetian Eton Suits, finely tailored, splendid lining.....	\$7.48
\$9.00 Grey Homespun or Cadet Venetian Suits, well made, good linings; a very nobby suit.....	5.50
\$5.00 Ladies' Jackets.....	3.19
\$1.00 Ruffled Swiss Curtains.....	.77
\$1.00 White Lace Curtains.....	.88
10c and 12c Insertions and Embroideries.....	.07
35c Patent Leather Pulley Belts.....	.25
45c Ladies' Union Suits.....	.33
10c Ladies' Vests Ribboned.....	.81
6c Simpson's Prints, all colors.....	.04
7c Bleached Muslin.....	.04



Wall Paper!

See I. W. Myers before buying, he has

300 Samples to Select From!

Would be glad to call and show them at your home. Can save you 25 to 30 per cent. on each room.

Also General Paint Shop!

I. W. Myers,

Over Henry Schmidt's black smith shop, Bell' phone 266.

My Best Advertisement

is what my customers say about me. Good quality and honest work are in all goods. We show uniformly low prices on all we have to sell.

All Work Guaranteed!

C. S. KRON

6 W. First Street,
Over Wheeler's Barber Shop.

The Tailor

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED BY

J. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Entered at Dixon P. O. as Second-class matter

TERMS:

Per Week, 10cts / Per Year, \$5.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

C. J. STACKPOLE, MANAGER.

Telephone Number 1

DIXON, ILL., MAY 31, 1900.

various military organizations, with the bands and drum corps, followed by a portion of the crowd, filed into the opera house. Very many of the people were as yet unaware of the change of arrangements, and followed later, so that the services thruout were continuously disturbed by the tramping of feet on the stairs and in the hallways, rendering portions of the service almost inaudible.

The first thing was a patriotic melody by the Shoe Factory band, under the leadership of Prof. W. H. Smith, after which Post Commander Hiram Hetler called the comrades to order, and Adjutant Hiram Nelson read the memorial orders from G. A. R. Headquarters, Department of Illinois.

Commander Hetler then read the patriotic work of the order, and Chas-

growth of the idea of human brotherhood was traced through all history, and the crowning work of our citizen soldiers in writing that idea in letters of blood was eloquently set forth. Our citizen soldiers, said the speaker in conclusion of this part of his discourse, embodied the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom and the great principle of self-government of free enlightened people. They were the champions of human rights, the heralds of righteousness, the reflectors of intelligence, the exponents of a broadly, christian patriotism, and they secured untold blessings for their posterity. Perhaps they had little idea of the significance of their deeds the heroes of the greatest world movements seldom had; but that they were unconscious of the mighty movements which waited upon their deed of valor detracts not from their glory. It was theirs to give us liberty in place of slavery, prosperity in place of adversity, influence among the nations and inspiration for the oppressed everywhere. Here some of the special gifts that have come as to us a nation through the sacrifices of the Union soldier were enumerated, not the least of which, as a result of the recent Spanish-American struggle, is the complete reunion of every section of our country.

Captain Messer, marshal of the day then formed a procession on Galea avenue, the members of the G. A. R. being supplied with floral wreaths from the residence of S. S. Dodge where the floral committee had been busily at work all the forenoon. The procession marched in the following order to Oakwood Cemetery: Dixon Fire and Drum Corp. Shoe Factory Band. Co. E, 6th Regiment, Regulation Drum Corps. Color guard under command of Capt. W. W. Vann. Members of Grand Army of the Republic bearing flowers. College Band. College Cadets. A long line of citizens in carriages and on foot.

Arriving at the cemetery, wreaths and flowers were dropped on 141 soldiers' graves; by the members of the G. A. R. and Co. G; after which they assembled at the G. A. R. lot, where the cenotaph to the memory of the soldiers and sailors in unknown graves was decorated with flowers and the memorial service read by Chaplain Post. Rev. Leek offered a closing prayer, the color guard fired a tripp salute over the lot and taps was sounded by Chief Bugler Cushing, and the procession filed its way back to town and dispersed.

PRICES	
That Will Keep Our Competitors Guessing at where WE BUY OUR GOODS	
40 Pieces, 30-inch Percales, worth 50 ct. at.....	50c
10 Pieces Crass, per yd.....	24c
5 Pieces, 2 yds. Wide Table Linen, worth 40c at.....	25c
Good Assortment Lawns, worth 6c per yd at.....	34c
100 Bolts Mosquito Bar, per bolt.....	30c
25 Pair Lace Curtains, the \$1.00 kind, per pair.....	75c
20 Pair Lace Curtains, the 1.50 kind, per pair.....	\$1.15
10 " " " 2.25 " " " ".....	1.89
50 Ladies' Calico Wrappers at..... " ".....	47c
Patent Leather Pulley Belts at..... " ".....	23c
All \$1.00 Shirt Waists at..... " ".....	89c
Our \$1.25 White Shirt Waists at..... " ".....	99c

Tomorrow

give baby a ride in the new Go-cart
you'll buy this evening of us; then
take him home and fill him up on
milk, that's as fresh and sweet as
when the milkman left it--that's
cause you kept it in the new Iceberg
Refrigerator you got of us--the milk,
not the baby.

The Keyes Furniture Rooms,
66 and 68 Main Street, Telephone 161.

Special Sale
Men's \$3.00 Shoes.

We have just placed on sale a handsome line of Men's Shoes for spring and summer wear.

The showing includes Chocolate Vici's with pretty vesting tops; Black Vici's with kid tops, and a very pretty shade of Willow Calf.

The material used and the workmanship are specially good.

A strong point in favor of this line is that while they are neat and dressy, they can be depended on to give excellent wear,

The "GOLDEN RULE" Shoe Store,
120 Galena Ave. **FORD BROS., Managers.**

When in Need
of....

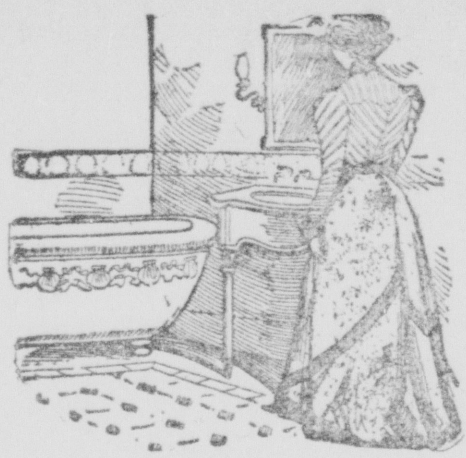
HARD OR SOFT COAL,
 Lime, Cement, Salt,
 Pressed Brick,
 Etc.,

.....call on.....

I. L. MARTIN,
 South end of bridge.

W. C. JONES,
 405 Depot avenue,
 Telephone
 127.

A detailed black and white illustration of a high-top leather shoe with laces, resting on its original box. The shoe is shown from a side profile, highlighting its elegant design and sturdy construction. The box is rectangular and features the 'Queen Quality' logo prominently on its front. The logo consists of the brand name in a stylized script, with 'TRADE MARK' written below it. The shoe's tongue also displays the 'Queen Quality' branding. The overall presentation is clean and professional, typical of early 20th-century advertising.



The Best Room!

If that old-fashioned phrase ever again comes into use, it should be applied to the bath room.

The bath room—equipped and fitted as we equip and fit bath rooms—is the best room in the house, comfortable in winter and indispensable in summer.

Our Plumbing Gives Satisfaction.

THOMAS, The Plumber,
57 First Street.

Co. Phone 106. Central Union Phone 68

The Very Latest

...in....

Lawn A N D Porch Furniture

is what you want. We have it and the prices is right.

Hammocks, Settees, Chairs, Etc.

Come in and select by sample a fine Ingrain or Brussels Carpet. We have them in rich patterns and most durable quality at low prices.

C. CONNERMAN'S.

Furniture, Undertaking, Picture Frames, Carpets, Etc.

59 First Street.
Trading stamps.



The Art of Dressing Correctly....

is simply knowing how to wear right clothes in the right way. You can get the right clothes at Cummins the tailor.

Success Depends....

so much on appearance that negligence in attire is a most serious handicap in the race of life.

Appearance is Assured....

by having your clothes made at Cummins The Tailor, who has all his work done in Dixon by first-class mechanics.

J. F. Cummins,

118 Galena Avenue,
Up Stairs.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Of the Dixon High School Were Very Entertaining

That class day exercises are beginning to vie with commencement exercises in interest was manifested by the crowded assembly room of the Dixon high school Tuesday evening. Extra seats were placed wherever space would permit and yet the visitors could scarcely be accommodated. The room presented a very attractive appearance. A large flag formed a background for the platform; palms and ferns and floral pieces were placed in advantageous positions; banquet lamps added their beauty to the setting and handsome rattan chairs were placed for the class. Encircling the room were the blue and gold festooned colors of the class of 1900.

At the appointed hour Clarence E. Kribbill stepped to the piano and played the "Grand Festival March" by Meyerbeer while the junior and senior classes entered—the juniors to find seats at the left of the room, the seniors to their places of honor on the platform.

Harry Clayton, president of the class, bade the friends a hearty welcome and expressed pleasure at their interest in the class. He spoke of the advantages of having the class day exercises in the old school room replete with recollections of school days, and as a forecast of the evening's entertainment briefly outlined the program.

The history of the class, given by Miss Gertrude Youngman, was very well told. She started with the time when she and Miss Mabel Barlow were the nucleus around which has been gathered the present bright class of thirteen members, the other eleven being Misses Lorna Dement, Ethel Kay, Lulu Slothower, Mary Crabtree, Edith Woodruff, Grace Fickenger, Katie Haley, Messrs. Harry Clayton, Clarence Preston, Harry Rosbrook and James Law. One member after another was aptly described as he or she appeared when joining the class and she predicted no ill luck would follow this band of thirteen about to pass to new fields of study and labor.

The two vocal selections of Miss Lorna Dement were beautiful songs and charmingly sung. They were somewhat similar in sentiment, "I Envy the Rose" and "Daisies," but were all the sweeter on that account.

Miss Ethel Kay is the class poet and has well earned the title. Her poem was so nicely written that we are pleased to preserve it and present it to our readers.

ODE TO WISDOM.

As we, the children of thy hand,
With what of zeal and might
That we've in all these years acquired,
Seek fields more new and bright,
O grant that we at least may touch
The border of thy land,
Which, rich in fairest verdure, lies
And is at thy command.

For, Wisdom, thou more precious art
Than rubies fair, or gold
Or silver, or the choicest gems
Of which men e'er have told.

In the beginning thou wast made,
Before the earth wast thou,
And when the sons of men appeared
Thou guardest them as now.

Thru all the ages since that time,
In many a humble home,
As well as stately palace fair,
Some sought for thee to come,

And give to them the fruit they wished;
Which fruit, they'd heard, still grew
Upon the tree of knowledge, sweet
And mellow thru and thru.

Among this throng were some who went
For many years to school,
If happy, Wisdom they might find
Beneath the teacher's rule.

In history's pages oft they read
Of deeds of great renown,
From foreign language turned to ours
The tales of Trojan town.

On matter, light and heat they thought,
And more at times they learned
Than they could always keep in mind
When sweet exams returned.

The principles of government
Were taught, and more beside,
And every study well reviewed
To in their minds abide.

In main and class rooms, hall and stair,
And many a shady nook,
These students often could be seen,
And in each place a book.

But happy they often often had,
Full much of mirth and glee;
And graduation hovers near,
They'll on the threshold be.

And now at length the century class
Thru D. H. S. has come
To where they leave this dear old room—
The school of life begun.

We're just thirteen—a lucky class
And each one in his place
Is seeking now, O Wisdom fair,
To look in thy sweet face.

That we may seek to imitate
What in that face we see,
And should thy favor stay with us,
Know more and more of thee.

And, if presumption 'twould not be
To speak another word,
There're other things we'd like from thee;
We'll speak and hope we're heard.

May music, art and literature
Shine forth from this our class,
And let good deeds, like gleaming stars,
Be seen, ere twilight pass.

Let foresight, information, skill,
And learning shape our way,
And thou, sweet Wisdom, teach us still,
In fair or cloudy day.

And may thy gracious beauty shine
On other classes, too,
Till all the high schools in our land
Do as they ought to do.

And with these young folk, far and wide
Proclaiming Wisdom's praise.

O may the world, ere long, be found,
To walk in Wisdom's ways.

The class diary was recorded by Miss Lulu Slothower and was full of witty allusions to incidents of the past—their wagonette ride where everything went off so smoothly, including the two back wheels; the excursions of the botany class; the numerous lectures of Prof. Bullard on abusing their privileges, which they failed to absorb because they claimed to have none to abuse; the famous encounter between Prof. Turnbull and the mouse; their pleasant entertainment at the home of Prof. Bullard, and many other happenings.

The class will was also quite unique, was drawn up by Miss Mary Crabtree. The seniors being kindly disposed toward the undergraduates, and, as they felt, "of exceedingly sound mind" disposed of the various evidences of their presence in the school to the grades below them. Many amusing bequests were made through the formally drawn document.

Miss Mabel Barlow is the musician of the class and has attained considerable advancement in her musical studies. Her piano solo "Waltz Brillante" by Wollenhaupt was executed with a perfect touch and admirable expression. During her performance two of the juniors came in cautiously carrying satchels and boxes, which proceeded to brought an expression of anxious expectancy to the faces of the seniors, but their uncertain doubts were not made realities until later.

In a very patronizing manner Clarence Preston delivered the senior charge to the juniors, advising them to emulate the class of 1900, and at length listed some of the many noble virtues of his gifted class, but with the vain hope that its successors could ever attain such perfection. With his closing remarks he presented the ladder upon the rounds of which each graduating class is to knot their colors.

The juniors had the advantage in a reply and we must say that they rather worsted the seniors. John Davies delivered the reply and it was full of pointed drives at the class and at each individual member. After scoring them on each lauded virtue he said, before they left the school and passed forever from memory, he wished to present each with some token of the juniors' esteem. Then to the seniors in turn was given a memento carrying with it a dart wittily aimed. To Clarence Preston went a rattle box made of two tin pans; to Miss Slothower a fashion plate; to Harry Clayton a chain to keep his troublesome glasses in place; to Miss Kay a cover for her future book of poems; to Miss Fickenger a yellow covered novel; to Miss Woodruff a beautiful red bandana; to James Law, who expects soon to visit the West, a hobby horse with which to scour the plains; to Miss Youngman a book about the interesting study of law; to Miss Barlow a small flat iron to keep her hair smooth; to Harry Rosbrook a pocket-book to keep his money from rattling; to Miss Dement a half-gallon measure to keep her much beloved flowers in; to Miss Crabtree a significant building block; to Miss Haley "something nice as a token of esteem," which we are told was a stick-pin wrapped in a superabundance of paper.

The class prophecy of Miss Edith Woodruff was a dream of the future and depicted in bright or doleful colors the future of each member.

Prof. Bullard was startled when his name was called and Harry Clayton, in behalf of the class, presented their worthy principal with a silk umbrella to brighten his memory of them on cloudy days. The professor thanked them warmly and could not refrain from saying that he trusted he would have the pleasure of giving them another lecture before they left his care.

These sprightly exercises, which left a warm glow in the hearts of the pupils of the school, were closed by the following pretty class song:

Dear school, how can we leave thee?
These parting looks we give thee;
But, ah, our hearts are grieving,
As school and friends we're leaving.

CHORUS:—

Farewell, farewell, our own dear school,
Farewell, farewell, dear old high school.

But where our life's school calls us,
We'll go what'er befalls us,
And with our last faint sighing
We'll say while nobly striving.

CHORUS:—

How Old Are You?

Commencing at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning the census enumerator will camp on your trail for two weeks. He is paid by Uncle Sam to ask questions which you may not be able to answer without much loss of time. Therefore we would suggest to our readers that they should find out before the enumerator's visit the ages of the various members of the family, where born and the date; statistics of crops, property, etc. It will not be revealed by the enumerator, for he is liable to a fine of \$500 for "telling." So any feminine person of thirty or more, but who likes to be thought twenty-five, need have no fear in disclosing her true age. The same applies to all the other questions.

BENEFIT ATHLETIC PARK

Klassical Knovelty Ball Game at the Dixon College Athletic Potatoe Patch, Saturday, June 2.

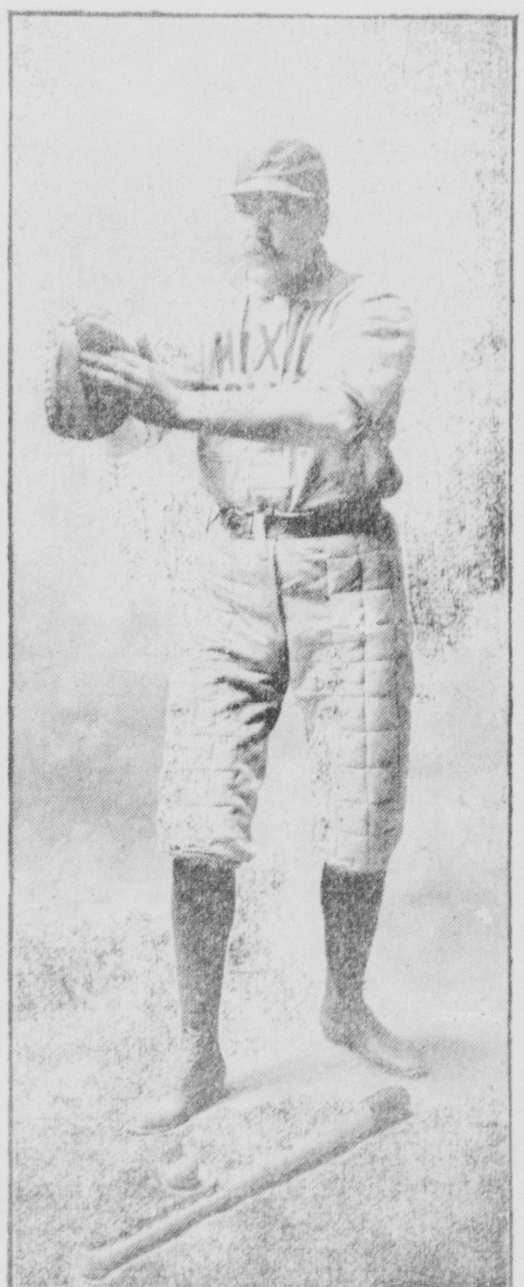
The Stuckup Professors of the aforesaid kollege will play ball with Boiled shirt Kid-glove Lawyers on the above date.



Rolls composing the Dixon bars and the following is the list of characters: J. B. Elliot, 3b J. F. Remlap, 3b W. H. Nosmaitiw A. C. Llewdrab, rf L. B. Ra biglen, lf Mike Naxogem, lf G. C. Ezatreh, lf Joe Yarg, lf F. E. Eetr, cf Clyde Htims, 3b J. M. Yeliesink, 2b H. A. Skoorb, cf C. B. Nosmaitiw, c Henry Noxld, c L. M. Renhoiek, p Joseph Reflabb, p A. M. Sarak, sub Howard Tteltrab Ira Nella, sub Rob Ttoos, sub F. E. Eeron, sub W. W. Naliw Luke Htims, sub E. H. Retawerb, sub

The players are all imported. Their names indicate their nationality. They are all stars in their local firm-a-mint. Lib Gnoris will captain the professional teachers of shooting ideas.

Lib Tneek will captain the professional twisters of the truth



Noise that will discourage the players will be furnished free by Prof. Harmon's world famous college tooters. The side making the number of runs nearest a goose egg will tender the victors a grand banquet at Young Tom's Hotel, opposite new court house. Price of admission at gate 25 pennies per head.

At knot holes or climbing over fence 10 days and coets.

Nuf Sed—Better Went. Wear new suspenders.

—Dr. A. P. Lord of Omaha, Neb., is here to visit his old home in Palmyra.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I will pay no debts contracted by husband, J. W. Dempsey, hereafter.

MRS. NETTIE DEMPSEY.
Dixon, May 28, 1900. 1723*

PIE PLANT.

Tons of large pie plant for canning or for wine. Cheap in large quantities. CHRISTIAN WUEBL, County phone 281. 17416*

Stoves

FOR WARM WEATHER

.....at.....

The Chicago Department Store

.....selling this week at.....

Greatly Reduced Prices.

If you buy your Gasoline or Blue Flames Oil Stove right now we will guarantee you a SAVING of at least 25 per cent. We also have a big assortment of LAWN MOWERS, HAMMOCKS and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, and our prices are always right.

Masonic Building,

First St. and Peoria Ave.

FOR SALE!

Two Choice Vacant Lots

within two blocks of the court house; each lot 50x150 feet. Here is a bargain for you. These are the best vacant lots there are that close to the business center of the city.

Johnson & Avery,
Brown Block. Co. Phone 2621.

IMMENSE PICTURE SALE

Thursday Morning, May 31.

We will place on sale 500 pictures in colors or platinum prints, nicely mounted on 14x20 mats, at the exceedingly low price of

25 Cents Each;

Sale to continue during Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Don't fail to see these pictures. Remember Thursday morning, May 31st, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m.

H. CAMP & SON,
Undertakers,
No. 84 Galena Avenue.



or a nice Pocket Book makes an appropriate graduating present. We have a complete line of both.

LEAKE BROS., Drugs, Books and Stationery.

Denny & Co.,

Central Phone No. 132,
Lee Co. Phone No. 37

53 First Street, Dixon, Ill.

Last Call!

All persons who have to list personal property **must** make out and return to me their lists this week or I shall make them out and add the penalty as prescribed by law. And those who have Building & Loan stock, whether borrowers or investors, must report to me the value of such stock April 1st, 1900.

Don't send a schedule unless you sign and swear to the same. Remember office hours afternoon and evenings.

John E. Moyer,
Assessor.

Improve

the appearance
of your

NEW HOME

by using an
ORNAMENTAL

Ridge Cresting!

We make any designs, and they are inexpensive.

F. C. OLLER,
Basement under Thompson's store.
Both 'Phones.

YOU KNOW

Why Ayres Harness Sells?

Because they are made of No. 1 oak leather, put up by the best workmen and they wear. Get our prices.

Now Is The Time To Buy

Curry Combs and Brushes, Harness Oil, Machine Oil and Grease. You save ONE HALF when you buy of AYRES. Horse collars, Sweat Pads, Collar Pads and everything in our line way down. You know the number.

S. J. AYRES, 170 Galena Ave.

Wall Paper

Largest and choicest variety at lowest prices, varying from 3 cts a roll upward, shown in the handsomest salesrooms in the west.

Sample books furnished to the TRADE. Everything New.

Groth & Klapperich,
80-82 Randolph St., CHICAGO.
New Store. New Goods.

Harry Strong & Bros.
Dixon, Illinois

Illinois Central R.R.

ANNOUNCEMENT

SOMETHING NEW!

NEW FIRST-CLASS LINE

Chicago-Omaha

Over new tracks recently built from Tara, Ia., in connection with the Central's through western line from Chicago. Through Daily Service.

"THE LIMITED"	Lv. Chicago 7:35 p. m.	Lv. Omaha 8:00 p. m.
	Ar. Omaha 8:15 a. m.	Ar. Chicago 1:30 a. m.
"THE EXPRESS"	Lv. Chicago 10:30 p. m.	Lv. Omaha 12:10 p. m.
	Ar. Omaha 4:05 p. m.	Ar. Chicago 7:00 a. m.

A fast wide-vestibule train making principal stops only and with new equipment throughout, consisting of buffet-library smoking car, Pullman sleeping car, free reclining chair car, dining car.

A Fast Vestibule Train, doing more or less local work. Included in its equipment is a through sleeping car between Chicago and Omaha, and dining car service enroute.

NEW SHORT LINE

Omaha-Minneapolis and St. Paul

"THE LIMITED"	Lv. Omaha 7:35 p. m.	Lv. St. Paul 8:00 p. m.
	Ar. Minneapolis 7:30 a. m.	Ar. St. Paul 8:30 p. m.
"THE EXPRESS"	Lv. Omaha 10:30 p. m.	Lv. St. Paul 12:10 p. m.
	Ar. St. Paul 4:05 p. m.	Ar. Omaha 7:00 a. m.

A fast vestibule night train, daily, carrying through Pullman sleeping car and coaches.

Fast day train, daily, except Sunday, carrying through parlor car and coaches.

HOMESSEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To certain points in the South on the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads, each month during February, March and April, on dates which your local ticket agent will be able to advise you.

HAMMOND, LA.

AN IDEAL RESORT.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has just issued a beautiful illustrated folder that describes in detail the advantages of Hammond, Louisiana, as an ideal health and winter resort. Those in any way afflicted with asthmatic, catarrhal and bronchial troubles, or who would enjoy the winter months south at a nominal expense, should apply for a free copy by addressing at Dubuque, Iowa, J. F. Berry, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Ill. Cent. R. R.

CALIFORNIA

VIA NEW ORLEANS

From Chicago every Wednesday morning. Personally conducted. Runs through Los Angeles and San Francisco, via New Orleans in connection with the Southern Pacific, leaving Chicago on the Central's fast "New Orleans Special" connection also made by this train with daily trains out of New Orleans for the Pacific Coast. The Limited from Chicago every evening, connects on Mondays and Thursdays at New Orleans, with the "Sunset Limited" of the Southern Pacific, giving special through service to San Francisco.

Further information concerning details of these changes, as well as any other information regarding routes, rates, etc., can be had of your home ticket agent or by addressing A. H. HANSON, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't Chicago.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c and \$1. Large size contains 2 1/2 times as much. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free.

Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago.

Rowland Bros

LIFEBOAT FOR PARIS.

Novel Michigan Device to Be Sent to the Exposition.

PRODUCT OF MANISTEE INVENTOR.

It is Claimed to Be Superior to the Old Style—Passengers Ride in a Swinging Carriage and Avoid Boat Motion—Will Accommodate Fifty-two Passengers.

Early in May the improved R. D. Mayo life saving boat, now being built at Manistee, Mich., will be started on its journey across the Atlantic for Paris, where it will be placed on exhibition at the exposition, says the Chicago Record. This device is an improvement upon the working model, which was satisfactorily tested and brought before the United States board of supervising inspectors of steamships in January last. The boat is nearly ready for the water and is attracting much attention from men who have made a study of life saving devices.

While marking a radical departure from the style of construction of the open life saving boat now universally in use the new boat has elicited much favorable comment from seafaring men. A description of this device may be summarized by saying that it resembles in appearance a long barrel with rounded conical ends. It presents a smooth, unbroken surface to the water and has a buoyancy that will keep it safely on the surface of the water under all conditions, where it may be allowed to drift in a heavy sea or be propelled by oars when the conditions will permit, without danger or discomfort to the living occupants.

The most interesting feature of this device is the interior construction, which consists of an inner shell so suspended from bulkheads in the middle and at either end of the boat that the living compartments, like the cars of the Ferris wheel, remain in an upright and practically stable position regardless of the motion of the outer shell or its position in the water. The boat now being built is 30 feet in length over all and will occupy about the same space on ship deck that the ordinary 28 foot lifeboat does. It will accommodate 52 passengers, which equals from two to three times the capacity of the old style boat, and is said to be just as seaworthy when loaded to its limit as when empty.

It is designed to be loaded or manned from the ship's deck—that is, before launching—and the inventor claims that it may be safely launched in the heaviest sea without danger either to the boat or the passengers. In fact, the boat need not be launched at all, as it will float if the ship sinks under it, and if from any cause the lifeboat should become wholly submerged it would instantly rise to the surface again, the air vents automatically opening and closing, thus keeping the interior, or living apartment, absolutely water tight under all conditions.

An exterior side view of the device presents simply the smooth, rounded surface, with a line of water tight dead lights; two small openings on either side for oars, the hatch and near the ends, where the frame begins to taper, a double row of small openings for the admission of air. At one end is a hawser pipe and at the other a larger opening, designed for rescuing purposes, through which castaways or floating objects may be taken up from the water.

A fair idea of the interior arrangement may be had from the following description: Within the outer shell at both ends of the boat are airtight compartments containing sectional air tanks; these compartments are each three feet long and hold an aggregate of 124 cubic inches of air, giving the boat a buoyancy of 100,000 pounds. Next to the airtight compartments are air receiving compartments 18 inches in length, and between these the remaining space, 21 feet in length, from bulkhead to bulkhead, is devoted to the two living compartments, or swinging carriages, which are fitted up with toilet rooms and made as comfortable as the limited space will admit of.

The living compartment has a height amidship of 6 1/2 feet in the clear and at the ends 6 feet. Fresh air finds its way in at one end and out at the other through the air receiving compartments by means of pipes fixed to the swinging carriages, the outer ends of the pipe pointing upward and opening near the top of the air receiving compartment, which arrangement insures an abundant supply of air and prevents the entrance of water.

The boat is intended for emergencies, of course, and in practice will be kept ready equipped for launching. It is estimated that there is ample room to store fresh water and provisions sufficient for six weeks when the boat is manned to the limit of its capacity. Facilities for throwing rockets at night and displaying flags by day are provided, and so far as experience has made it practicable every conceivable contingency is provided for. The boat carries no extra weight for ballast. If it is desired to ballast the craft in a moderate sea, when the oars may be brought into service, the inner shell may be locked to the outer shell, converting the occupants and contents of the living compartments into ballast and bringing the boat in position for rowing. The hand plates may then be opened and the oars, which are made in two sections, placed outward. The blade is first passed out and then the loom half is easily slipped into place.

A canopy of some thin material which will admit light, but suffices to hide the motion of the outer shell, is arranged on hoops over the living compartments in such manner that it may be drawn down like a curtain and

fastened to the backs of the seats, thus shutting out perception of the swimming motion. Friction between the outer and inner shells is guarded against by rollers, or wheels, preventing them from coming in contact. A pump is provided for bailing out, should the shell become punctured or spring a leak. Besides its life saving functions this device acts as a locating buoy. A small line is placed in one end of the carriage and faked in the same manner that a shot line is faked for projection over a wreck. The end of this line passes through the hawser pipe and is bent on a bawser on the ship's deck. As the ship sinks the small line pays out while the lifeboat remains on the water's surface. Afterward the small line is overhauled and the hawser brought in and made fast, thus making the submerged wreck an anchor for the lifeboat, or the line may be slipped out and made fast to a buoy to permanently locate the sunken ship, while the lifeboat proceeds on its way in search of relief.

AFRICAN WAR INCIDENT.

How Fifty Boers Halted a British Army and Saved Paul Kruger.

General French in trying to intercept the main body of Boers in their retreat at Poplar Grove was foiled by a few riflemen. A London News correspondent, writing under date of April 7, describes how this came about: "About 6,000 yards from the square kopje at Driefontein a 3 inch Creusot and a Vickers-Maxim opened fire on our advance. A great many shells were thrown. We, however, suffered no loss, and P battery opened in an attempt to silence these guns, whose chance of escape seemed very slender. "But here an exciting and unlooked for change occurred. French, once more realizing that extension on his



GENERAL FRENCH.

right was the thing to effect, gave orders to that end and, riding himself to make his dispositions, suddenly discovered on a ridge before him a party of about 50 Boer sharpshooters, who not only drove off the general and staff, but forced the retirement of the whole right wing, barring a squadron of Household Infantry with a Maxim, some mounted Infantry with a Maxim and a squadron of Remington's guides posted in broken ground in our right and under sharp fire from the kopje we had neglected to seize.

"P battery at first regarded a target of 40 or 50 Boers as beneath contempt, and then, finding what an effective fire they could direct and misdirecting French's order to them to shell the ridge, the battery limbered up to retire. French and staff had luckily escaped without injury, except a horse shot. He himself dashed down ahead of the battery and corrected the error, but our advance was stopped for 1 hour and 20 minutes, we suffered nearly 50 casualties, and, more important than all, the enemy was moving while we were held and got off his guns and stores.

"A most gallant stand, most brilliantly executed.

"We had the chagrin of watching from the disputed ridge the distant retirement of the Boer convoy. Not till next day did we hear that President Kruger had been present at the battle and that we might even have captured him and brought the war to a sudden end but for the ill starred contraction of our right wing, which, in dealing with an enemy of such mobility as the Boers, was on much too short a radius and which had no justification in any effort on the part of the enemy to break through our center, who, on the contrary, throughout the day consistently rallied on his left, actually outflanking our contracted right between 9 and 10 a. m. and again at 1 p. m.

"Wednesday evening the cavalry division camped on Driefontein at the rear of the enemy's position and across his line of retirement, which was marked by miles by the jetsam of a hurried retreat—bags of flour, mealies, bran and odds and ends of all sorts."

The Horse to the Front.

As an engine of war the horse still keeps the place he held when the great poet of Israel said of him: "He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength. He goeth out to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not dismayed. He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting." The demand for horses to mount the British cavalry in the war in South Africa is likely to take all the American surplus and raise the price of the animals, says the Philadelphia Record. It is said that \$5,000,000 will be expended in the purchase in the United States of suitable cavalry horses.

More Censorship.

Kimberley may feel relieved, but Cecil Rhodes does not, says the St. Paul Globe, especially since his arrival in London, where he was promptly

ARGENTINA GRAIN TRADE

Average of 700,000 Bushels a Day Exported For Six Days.

COST OF LABOR VERY SMALL.

Grain Growing Area Has Been Increased and the Republic Is a Formidable Competitor With the United States—Transportation to the Seaboard Is Easy.

Since the 1st of January the attention of nearly every one interested in the grain trade of the United States has been attracted to the growing importance of Argentina as a competitor of the United States. Never in the history of the South American republic have exports been on so enormous a scale, and the climax was reached a few weeks ago when wheat shipments for six consecutive days aggregated 4,200,000 bushels, or an average of 710,000 bushels a day. This is equal to the average daily shipments from all United States ports during years of liberal exports, when the European drain upon American granaries is most severe. With the news of the rapid outflow of wheat from South America have come the evidences of price depression abroad, where the wheat is offered at a lower figure than that demanded by the American grower. Foreign buyers on this side of the water report that owing to the bountiful two year harvests in Argentina farmers there are accepting prices that have brought Argentine wheat to the attention of all importing countries. The aggregate of exports of Argentina in 1892 was about 23,000,000 bushels and in 1893 63,000,000 bushels.

The exportable surplus of the country is placed at 75,000,000 bushels this year, and from the movement of the past three months the year 1900 will prove a record breaker in the history of Argentina wheat growing. This has been made possible by two years of exceptionally favorable weather without the ruinous hot winds, frosts or locusts that sometimes assail the crop of South America. But even without the unusual climatic assistance wheat cultivation is steadily assuming larger and larger proportions, with every year liberal additions made to the area of plowed land. Many sections for years devoted to grazing purposes are now being placed under cultivation. The soil, like many of the new lands in the west, is without need of fertilizers, and in many cases maize is used for the first crop instead of wheat. From 11 to 13 bushels is the average yield per acre in both the northern and southern provinces of Argentina.

In response to questions concerning agricultural conditions in South America, Carlos Rohl, the Argentine consul, recently said to a reporter of the New York Evening Sun:

"One great advantage possessed by the wheat grower of Argentina is the easy access to the ports. There is scarcely an important agricultural section that is more than 200 or 300 miles from the seacoast. The cost of inland transportation is therefore trifling as compared with the long haul from the western wheat country to the American seaboard, but the ocean rates are considerably higher. To land a cargo of wheat in a European port from Buenos Ayres or Rosario costs from two to three times the amount paid by the American exporter, but in view of the fact that some \$110,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise is carried to Argentina each year the return grain trade is growing to large and profitable proportions. Another feature of wheat growing is the cheapness of labor. A large portion of the farm laborers are Italian immigrants, who through into Argentina at the rate of 100,000 to 130,000 a year. They find ready employment on the large wheat growing estates and receive from 50 cents to \$1.50 a day. Food is cheap and abundant, and as the thermometer seldom gets below freezing in the northern provinces the cost of living is very much less than that of the English, continental or American laborer. Many of the large estates are subdivided into colonies, as they are too extensive to be managed individually. One man owns 60,000 acres of arable land, and the greater portion of it is worked on shares, the tenant getting half the proceeds and the owner of the estate the other half. These parcels comprise from 150 to 250 acres, and, going through the country by rail, whole families, men, women and children, can be seen at work in the fields. Farming implements are thoroughly up to date, the Argentine being a large buyer of American farm machinery. Owing to the richness of the soil plowing is easy, seeding is done broadcast, and the harvester takes care of the ripened grain.

"While not directly bearing upon wheat growing, it is an interesting fact that the per capita value of exports from Argentina is nearly double that of the United States. With a population of 5,000,000, the total value of wheat, corn, linseed, flour, wool, live sheep, etc., exported last year amounted to \$160,000,000, or \$32 per capita. The United States, with a population of 78,000,000, exported products to the value of \$1,300,000,000, or less than \$17 per capita. A good share of this \$160,000,000 was contributed by wheat and corn, and with the most abundant harvest in the history of the country the proportion is likely to be even greater this year. The United States may count upon the Argentine as a steady competitor for the grain trade of Europe, and at the present rate of progress great developments are to be expected before many years."

PHILIPPINE TEA PLANTING.

Michael Gifford White Suggests a New Industry For the Islands.

The recent remarks of the Chinese minister in Washington upon the subject of tea drinking in the United States, says Michael Gifford White in the Philadelphia Inquirer, while doubtless intended to benefit indirectly the tea trade of his own country, may serve the opposite purpose by drawing the attention of the American people to another point of view of the subject—that of raising in the Philippines the 70,000,000 pounds of tea imported from China in 1898, and pocketing the \$10,000,000 exchange for the same with the Flowery Kingdom.

It is but a little over half a century ago that England purchased the whole of her tea from China. Today but a small quantity is imported from that country in comparison with the 100,000,000 pounds taken annually from Ceylon and the tea gardens of Assam, Darjiling and Nilgaria, in India.

As tea has been raised profitably by the Dutch in Java it may be presumed that the slopes of the mountains of the Philippines will afford a good field for tea planting, carried on upon very much the same lines as it is in India. The site selected for a tea garden in Assam, for instance, is generally well drained and comparatively elevated ground above the fever zone, as it is essential that water should not accumulate about the roots of the plants. The best soil for the purpose is virgin forest land, rich in the accumulated decomposed vegetable matter of centuries.

There, in a healthy atmosphere, the tea planter is able to pursue with pleasure and profit one of the few occupations open to the Anglo-Saxon in a tropical climate. Considering the enormous growth of tea in India it is a somewhat curious fact that neither Hindus nor Mohammedans can be induced to partake of the beverage.

That the tea plant will thrive even in some of the southern states of America has been demonstrated, but, as the wage of the Chinese or Indian coolie is something below 5 cents a day, foreign competition has kept the home product out of the market. In the Philippines, with several million coolies to hand, this obstacle would not stand in the way of a new American industry.

That the Chinese minister was right in his contention that Americans do not realize the full virtue of tea as a restorative is made apparent to any traveler in the western states who may notice that the Chinese gangs of laborers on the railroads will use as their only stimulant and in spite of the asserted injurious effects of tannin occasional drafts from a pot of tea.

NEW SHELL FOR YALE.

Ruddock's Latest Is a Marvel of Perfection in Red Cedar.

The new shell built for the Yale varsity eight by Frank Ruddock of Harlem, about which there has been much mystery in regard to dimensions, is nearly completed and will soon be shipped to New Haven. Its principal dimensions, according to the New York Times, are: Length, 64 feet; extreme beam, 23 inches; depth, 9 1/2 inches. The weight, as near as can be estimated, will be about 240 pounds. This is about 25 pounds lighter than the ordinary eight oared shell built of cedar. The keel of the craft is made of an unusually fine piece of spruce, while the braces are of spruce, pine and oak. Over the delicate ribs is laid the sheathing, which is of selected red cedar, a scant eighth of an inch in thickness. The wash box will be about the ordinary height, 4 1/2 inches, while the cockpit will be a trifle shorter than is usually found in a shell. This is due to the fact that the crew will be lunched more than has heretofore been done in order to concentrate the power. Each rower is given 5 1/2 inches, that being the length from the shoes to the extreme end of the slide.

Several new features are promised in the rigging of the boat. Instead of the old style four rod outrigger a new design with five rods of steel tubing in three different sizes will be fitted in the craft. Ruddock's slides and slides will be used. There will be shipped with the boat two dozen sweeps about 12 feet 2 inches long. The sweep sweeps will be 6 1/2 inches broad at the end.

Automobiles Sent to Hawaii.

The inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands evidently have determined to keep pace with their fellow citizens in the United States, for within the last few days \$50,000 worth of automobiles have been shipped to them. A Chicago firm, says the New York Times, built the vehicles, which included large cars, small cars, delivery wagons and T. carts, each accompanied by an exhaustive treatise on the art of guiding and managing an automobile.

Electric Express in Belgium.

Considerable excitement is being aroused in Belgian financial circles by the rumors of the early formation of a company to run an electric express between Antwerp and Brussels, to accommodate the enormous business traffic that goes between the capital and the metropolis, says the Chicago Record. The time of journeying between the two cities will be reduced by one-half.

Where the Japanese Go.

Japanese emigrants abroad at present are distributed as follows, according to a report from Consul General Govey: In Hawaii, 40,000; in Australia, 4,000; in Canada, 4,000; in Peru, 1,000. Besides these there are, of course, a large number of Japanese emigrants in China and Korea. There are 12 emigration establishments in Japan and two in course of formation.

A Life And Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Rowland Bros' Drug Store.

Clorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but now her health is excellent." Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers and boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cts. Sold by Rowland Bros., Druggists. Guaranteed.

A Wealth of Beauty

Is often hidden by unsightly Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, etc. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all Skin Eruptions, also Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, and worst forms of Piles. Only 25 cts a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Rowland Bros., druggists.

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of Constipation. The power of this malady is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents, at Rowland Bros' Drug Store.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," said Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary cough and colds and for the cough following a gripe, and find it very effective." For sale by Rowland Bros.

Fire Bugs, \$200 Reward

The undersigned Association of premium payers are maintaining a fund out of which is offered a REWARD of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of any incendiary in any of the associated towns. The numerous fires in the country at large and the resulting fire sales of damaged merchandise are a heavy burden on the property and business interests of the State. PROPERTY OWNERS' FIRE ASSOCIATION. 266tly

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experiences with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Rowland Bros.

"After suffering from severe dyspepsia over twelve years and using many remedies without permanent good I finally took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It did me so much good I recommend it to everyone," writes J. E. Watkins, Clerk and Recorder, Chillicothe, Mo. It digests what you eat. Rowland Bros.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by Rowland Bros.

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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

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HUNG UP IN CONGRESS

Matters That Must Go Over to Next Session.

NICARAGUA AND SHIP SUBSIDY.

These Two Measures Will Be Pushed With Vigor When Congress Reconvenes—River and Harbor and Army Bills—Warships at Celebrations.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—[Special.]—The comparatively early adjournment of the body will leave a great many matters hung up in congress, some of them being practically dead for all time. The two measures attracting the greatest interest and which will be urged with the most persistency at the next session are the shipping subsidy bill and the Nicaragua canal bill. If the Walker commission should make a report in December as promised and should recommend the Nicaragua route, the friends of the canal will crowd on all steam and insist upon passing the bill that has already passed the house. But the advocates of the shipping bill will not be inactive. It is well understood that they consented to allow it to go over very unwillingly and because there was every prospect that it would long delay the adjournment. This bill seems to have a majority in both houses if a vote could be had. If that is the case, when the second session of congress begins it is certain that the bill will get a hearing. There are other measures of more or less importance which have been urged during the closing days of the session and which had to give way to absolutely necessary legislation. They will be pushed next December.

Appropriation Bills.

It is always usual previous to the assembling of congress in the short session for members of the house committee on appropriations to return to Washington and begin framing the great supply bills which must be pushed through with rapidity on account of the little time afforded for business of any character. Probably the members of the appropriations committee will arrange to return early. It has already been decided that the members of the committee on rivers and harbors will return as soon as possible after the close to the campaign, and some are making arrangements to spend a part of the summer in the preparation of the river and harbor bill which was demanded at this session, but was not passed. There is also an intimation given that the house and senate committee on military affairs will be called to meet during the summer to consider a bill for the reorganization of the army, as legislation of this character will be demanded next year. The provisional army in the Philippines will expire by limitation a year from now, and nothing has been done at this session toward replacing it. It is the desire of the war department that a comprehensive measure for the permanent enlargement of the army should be framed and passed.

Naval Vessels at Celebrations.

Not the least of the duties of senators and representatives of states bordering on the sea is to secure naval vessels to participate in Fourth of July celebrations, festivals and fetes which take place in cities which can be reached by seagoing vessels. So many people want to see naval vessels that if such vessels are to be a part of the attractions at a celebration they are sure to draw a much larger crowd and add to the patriotic features of an occasion. Cities wanting the vessels do not hesitate to ask for them and to also bring the influence of senators and representatives to bear to procure them. The navy department does not like to comply with these requests, especially that portion of the department governed by naval officers. These officers feel that it is a nuisance, and they know that every naval officer dislikes to have a warship made a general tramping ground for those who are celebrating. "We are not in the flower show business," remarked an officer who was protesting against vessels being sent to some celebration or festival, and that sentiment pervades the entire navy.

In Statuary Hall.

Missouri is the only southern state to be represented in Statuary hall. West Virginia has sent a statue of the late Senator McKenna, but it has not been accepted by the government, and it is not yet unveiled. There is a plaster cast of George Washington standing in this hall which was "erected by the legislative assembly of Virginia" many years ago and later presented to the general government, but it was not presented under the law allowing two statues from each state in that historic chamber, and therefore Missouri's line to be represented in the gallery of famous sons in the capitol. The law providing for such representation was passed in 1862, a time when there was a grave possibility that most of the southern states would be forever beyond the right of representation granted them. It is not believed, however, that the date of the act has anything to do with the failure of southern states to take advantage of it. The northern states are generally represented by colonial and Revolutionary statesmen and heroes and the middle western states by men who since the Revolution have carved their names high on the scroll of fame in wrestling from the wilderness great commonwealths. The south has plenty of material of both classes from which to select representatives when the states are ready to make their contributions to the famous collection.

ARTHUR W. DUNK.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

Likely to Retard the Adjournment of Congress.

PURPOSE OF SPOONER'S SPEECH.

Defense of the Foreign Policy of the Administration — Democrats Also Make Campaign Material—How the President Looks.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[Special.]—Everything was moving along smoothly for adjournment on the 6th of June until the Philippine debate was sprung, and then we were all at sea again. The purpose of the great speech of Senator Spooner was well understood. It was a defense of Republican policy and of the administration. Of course it was natural that the Democrats and Populists wanted to reply. They wanted to make some campaign material, too, and the Philippine debate, supposed to have been closed when the Porto Rican bill was passed, was reopened, and adjournment prospects were at a discount for the time. The debate on the Philippines became warm at times, and much that was interesting, although little that was new, was brought out. Senator Spooner is one of the best debaters in the senate. No man more willingly accepts a challenge than he, and no man is more ready to meet all comers who desire to interrupt or interrogate him.

Hale and Morgan.

Two senators found themselves outside of their party lines on the Philippine question, and each contributed to the campaign material of the opposition party. Senator Hale disconnected the Republicans and pleased the Democrats by his declaration against a colonial policy and his further assertion that the United States had no intention of getting out of Cuba. But the Democrats had not done chuckling over the advantage Senator Hale had given when Senator Morgan, a Democrat of equal prominence in his party to that of Senator Hale among the Republicans, made a rabid expansion speech, supporting a colonial policy and standing by what had been done in the past and generally what was proposed to do in the future. "When they quote Hale at us," said a Republican senator, "we'll quote Morgan at them, and that will be a stand off."

Pictures of the President.

Few people really have a correct idea of just how President McKinley really looks at the present time, and to most persons he is a much older man than they would naturally suppose. One reason for this is that the people are generally accustomed to seeing the president pictured as he looked when he had charge of the famous tariff bill bearing his name or later pictures taken when he first entered the White House. But the last four years have worked great changes in the face of the president. His face was always strong and his expression firm, but those two qualities are intensified of late. The lines of his face have become deeper, his mouth firmer and his brows heavier. His last four years have added twice that number to his appearance, but there is no mistaking the countenance, with all the changes. I was recently comparing two photographs of President McKinley, one taken when he was the party leader in the house and the other taken but a week or so ago. Both were profiles, and the artist told me that the president always preferred a profile picture. And with such a profile there is little wonder. The side view of his face seems to bring out more than is indicative than a front view, although both may be good likenesses. But the one thing that impressed me most on seeing the two pictures is the great change that has been wrought in so short a time. But even with a sterner countenance the president has lost none of his tenderness, his big heartedness and warm nature, and while all this may not show up in a photograph it is easily detected in his face when he is engaged in conversation and when his expression changes with his thoughts.

Creeping Forward.

The persistent work of the prohibitionists and temperance people seems to tell in some cases. When the present law providing for the provisional army for service in the Philippines was passed, a paragraph was inserted by Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota which was intended to abolish the canteen from army posts. The construction which the attorney general placed upon this provision was to the contrary, and the canteen remains. However, ever since that time the temperance advocates have worked incessantly and have brought to bear all pressure possible to secure a change in the law, and they secured a report from the military committee in favor of wiping out the canteen at all military posts. But it goes even further, and was extended to all public buildings of the United States. As a matter of fact, liquor is sold in very few public buildings—the capitol is almost the only one. Some years ago the rules of the senate were so modified as to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the senate wing of the capitol, but wines and beers were still allowed and are now. The house at very near the same time passed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in the capitol, but it never passed the senate. But the restaurant in the house wing still furnishes liquors to those who desire to purchase them. If the bill which has been reported from the military committee should become a law, it would wipe out not only the sale of spirituous liquors, but the wines and beers also in the capitol. This has been sought for a long time by the temperance and prohibition advocates.

ARTHUR W. DUNK.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

German Catholic Societies of Illinois, East St. Louis, May 27 to 29, 1900.

For the above occasion the Illinois Central Railroad will sell tickets to East St. Louis and return, May 26th to 28th, good to return until May 30th, at one and one-third fare for the round trip.

Opportunities for Business

At towns on the new lines of the Chicago and North-Western Railway are summarized in a pamphlet that may be obtained upon application to agents of the C. & N. W. R'y, or the General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Queen & Crescent Route, 24 hours Cincinnati to Florida, 54 hours to Havana.

Very Low Rates to North Manchester, Ind.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold, May 28, 29 and 30 (but not for trains arriving at Chicago earlier than May 29), limited to July 5, on account of Annual Meeting German Baptists (Dunkards). Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Cheap Rates to Madison, Wis., and Return.

Tickets on sale daily till September 30, 1900, on the Illinois Central Railroad. May 25th to 16th 10

Very Low Rates to New Orleans, La.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold May 19 to 27, inclusive, limited to May 29, on account of Annual Convention Travelers Protective Association of America. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Free Reclining Chair Cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga Queen & Crescent Route night trains.

"DeWitt's Little Early Riser are the finest pills I ever used."—D. J. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. Rowland Bros.

Shake into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, swollen feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"After suffering from piles for fifteen years I was cured by using two boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," writes W. J. Baxter, North Brooks N. C. It heals everything. Beware of counterfeits. Rowland Bros.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has the rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. At the price of coffee, 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured till I began to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has done me so much good I call it the savior of my life," writes W. R. Wilkison, Albany, Tenn. It digests what you eat. Rowland Bros.

Bethesda Nature's Own Cure.

Bethesda Mineral Spring Water is nature's own specific for cures of all diseases of the kidneys. Many are the cases in which Bethesda has cured after all else had failed. It is endorsed and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Ask your druggist for it. Sold in sealed half-gallon bottles only. Bethesda Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis.

W. S. Musser, Millhelm, Pa., saved the life of a little girl by giving her One Minute Cough Cure when she was dying from croup. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grippe, asthma and all throat and lung troubles. Rowland Bros.

For Drunkenness and Drug Using

Private Colonial Cottage for Ladies. Long Distance Phone.

Keeley Cure

THE PARENT INSTITUTE, DWIGHT, ILL.

DIXON MAIL SERVICE.

Postal Arrivals and Departures—Rates of Postage.

Business men and others should preserve the following postal regulations: Rural delivery departs at 7:00 a. m. daily.

Two city deliveries, 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Three city collections, two residence, and three business collections.

Delivery windows open from 7:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m.

Money Order window open from 8:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m., except on Sundays and legal holidays.

Office hours on Sunday 9:00 to 10:00 a. m.

One collection all over the city between 5:00 and 6:00 p. m. on Sunday

Mail closes at 6:30 p. m. on Sundays.

DEPARTURE.

East.	West.	North.	South.
6:30 a. m.	11:55 a. m.	7:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	6:40 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.		7:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.			

Grand Detour, Ill., Daily at 1:30 p. m.

Pine Creek, Ill., Daily at 10:00 a. m.

ARRIVALS.

West.	East.	North.	South.
11:30 a. m.	12:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	5:05 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:45 a. m.	3:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	
7:50 a. m.	5:30 a. m.		

TABLE OF POSTAGE RATES IN UNITED STATES.

Class	First	Fourth	Third	Second
Weight by Ounces.	First	Fourth	Third	Second
Fractional ounces are rated same as full weight.				

Two classes of Foreign Mail, known as Letters and Printed Matter, postage on letters 5c 4 ounce; that matter 2 ounces or under .01.

ANOTHER PORTLAND TRAIN

Union... Pacific Railroad

TWO Trains Daily.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 22.

The Union Pacific

OREGON SHORT LINE and OREGON R. R. AND NAVIGATION CO.

Will place in service an additional Portland Train. This Train.

"The Pacific Express"

Will leave Chicago 10:30 p. m. Omaha 4:25 p. m.

ONLY THREE-DAYS ON THE ROAD.

The time of the present Portland Train, "The Overland Limited" Leaving Chicago 6:30 p. m., Omaha 8:20 a. m., will be reduced 2 hours and 45 minutes.

Only 55 Hours 40 minutes from Omaha

Only 69 Hours from Chicago

TO PORTLAND. SLENDID EQUIPMENT.

For Time Tables, Folders, Illustrated Books, Pamphlets descriptive of the territory traversed, call on

J. W. TURTLE, T. P. A.

401 Walnut St. Des Moines, Iowa.

KENTUCKY WHISKY

ORDER IT FROM KENTUCKY. SEND US \$3.00 AND WE WILL SHIP YOU 4 FULL QUARTS OF THE CELEBRATED OLD

MAMMOTH CAVE

BOURBON Expressage Paid (To any point in U.S. East of Denver) Securely packed without marks indicating contents

IT WAS MADE IN OLD KENTUCKY

AUG. COLDEWEY & CO.

NO 231 W. MAIN ST. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. EST 1848 - REFERENCE - ANY LOCAL BANK

Chickering

BOSTON.

The above is a facsimile of the name on the fall board of every

GENUINE CHICKERING PIANO

Sole Chicago Representative: CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Chickering, Gable, Packard and Pease Pianos. MUSIC PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS & DEALERS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.			
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY			
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 8...3:38 a.m.	No. 13...10:30 a.m.	No. 1...12:20 p.m.	No. 14...7:10 p.m.
No. 9...4:50 a.m.	No. 14...12:20 p.m.	No. 2...1:30 p.m.	No. 15...8:20 p.m.
No. 10...6:00 a.m.	No. 15...1:30 p.m.	No. 3...2:40 p.m.	No. 16...9:30 p.m.
No. 11...7:10 a.m.	No. 16...2:40 p.m.	No. 4...3:50 p.m.	No. 17...10:40 p.m.
No. 12...8:20 a.m.	No. 17...3:50 p.m.	No. 5...5:00 p.m.	No. 18...11:50 p.m.
No. 13...9:30 a.m.	No. 18...5:00 p.m.	No. 6...6:10 p.m.	No. 19...12:00 a.m.
No. 14...10:40 a.m.	No. 19...6:10 p.m.	No. 7...7:20 p.m.	No. 20...1:10 a.m.
No. 15...11:50 a.m.	No. 20...7:20 p.m.	No. 8...8:30 p.m.	No. 21...2:20 a.m.
No. 16...12:00 p.m.	No. 21...8:30 p.m.	No. 9...9:40 p.m.	No. 22...3:30 a.m.
No. 17...1:10 p.m.	No. 22...9:40 p.m.	No. 10...10:50 p.m.	No. 23...4:40 a.m.
No. 18...2:20 p.m.	No. 23...10:50 p.m.	No. 11...11:00 p.m.	No. 24...5:50 a.m.
No. 19...3:30 p.m.	No. 24...11:00 p.m.	No. 12...12:10 a.m.	No. 25...7:00 a.m.
No. 20...4:40 p.m.	No. 25...12:10 a.m.	No. 13...1:20 a.m.	No. 26...8:10 a.m.
No. 21...5:50 p.m.	No. 26...1:20 a.m.	No. 14...2:30 a.m.	No. 27...9:20 a.m.
No. 22...7:00 p.m.	No. 27...2:30 a.m.	No. 15...3:40 a.m.	No. 28...10:30 a.m.
No. 23...8:10 p.m.	No. 28...3:40 a.m.	No. 16...4:50 a.m.	No. 29...11:40 a.m.
No. 24...9:20 p.m.	No. 29...4:50 a.m.	No. 17...6:00 a.m.	No. 30...12:50 p.m.
No. 25...10:30 p.m.	No. 30...6:00 a.m.	No. 18...7:10 a.m.	No. 31...1:00 p.m.
No. 26...11:40 p.m.	No. 31...7:10 a.m.	No. 19...8:20 a.m.	No. 32...2:10 p.m.
No. 27...12:50 a.m.	No. 32...8:20 a.m.	No. 20...9:30 a.m.	No. 33...3:20 p.m.
No. 28...1:00 p.m.	No. 33...9:30 a.m.	No. 21...10:40 a.m.	No. 34...4:30 p.m.
No. 29...2:10 p.m.	No. 34...10:40 a.m.	No. 22...11:50 a.m.	No. 35...5:40 p.m.
No. 30...3:20 p.m.	No. 35...11:50 a.m.	No. 23...12:00 p.m.	No. 36...6:50 p.m.
No. 31...4:30 p.m.	No. 36...12:00 p.m.	No. 24...1:10 p.m.	No. 37...8:00 p.m.
No. 32...5:40 p.m.	No. 37...1:10 p.m.	No. 25...2:20 p.m.	No. 38...9:10 p.m.
No. 33...6:50 p.m.	No. 38...2:20 p.m.	No. 26...3:30 p.m.	No. 39...10:20 p.m.
No. 34...8:00 p.m.	No. 39...3:30 p.m.	No. 27...4:40 p.m.	No. 40...11:30 p.m.
No. 35...9:10 p.m.	No. 40...4:40 p.m.	No. 28...5:50 p.m.	No. 41...12:40 a.m.
No. 36...10:20 p.m.	No. 41...5:50 p.m.	No. 29...7:00 p.m.	No. 42...1:50 a.m.
No. 37...11:30 p.m.	No. 42...7:00 p.m.	No. 30...8:10 p.m.	No. 43...3:00 a.m.
No. 38...12:40 a.m.	No. 43...8:10 p.m.	No. 31...9:20 p.m.	No. 44...4:10 a.m.
No. 39...1:50 a.m.	No. 44...9:20 p.m.	No. 32...10:30 p.m.	No. 45...5:20 a.m.
No. 40...3:00 a.m.	No. 45...10:30 p.m.	No. 33...11:40 p.m.	No. 46...6:30 a.m.
No. 41...4:10 a.m.	No. 46...11:40 p.m.	No. 34...12:50 a.m.	No. 47...7:40 a.m.
No. 42...5:20 a.m.	No. 47...12:50 a.m.	No. 35...1:00 a.m.	No. 48...8:50 a.m.
No. 43...6:30 a.m.	No. 48...1:00 a.m.	No. 36...2:10 a.m.	No. 49...10:00 a.m.
No. 44...7:40 a.m.	No. 49...2:10 a.m.	No. 37...3:20 a.m.	No. 50...11:10 a.m.
No. 45...8:50 a.m.	No. 50...3:20 a.m.	No. 38...4:30 a.m.	No. 51...12:20 p.m.
No. 46...10:00 a.m.	No. 51...4:30 a.m.	No. 39...5:40 a.m.	No. 52...1:30 p.m.
No. 47...11:10 a.m.	No. 52...5:40 a.m.	No. 40...6:50 a.m.	No. 53...2:40 p.m.
No. 48...12:20 p.m.	No. 53...6:50 a.m.	No. 41...8:00 a.m.	No. 54...3:50 p.m.
No. 49...1:30 p.m.	No. 54...8:00 a.m.	No. 42...9:10 a.m.	No. 55...5:00 p.m.
No. 50...2:40 p.m.	No. 55...9:10 a.m.	No. 43...10:20 a.m.	No. 56...6:10 p.m.
No. 51...3:50 p.m.	No. 56...10:20 a.m.	No. 44...11:30 a.m.	No. 57...7:20 p.m.
No. 52...5:00 p.m.	No. 57...11:30 a.m.	No. 45...12:40 p.m.	No. 58...8:30 p.m.
No. 53...6:10 p.m.	No. 58...12:40 p.m.	No. 46...1:50 p.m.	No. 59...9:40 p.m.
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No. 56...9:40 p.m.	No. 61...4:10 p.m.	No. 49...5:20 p.m.	No. 62...1:10 a.m.
No. 57...10:50 p.m.	No. 62...5:20 p.m.	No. 50...6:30 p.m.	No. 63...2:20 a.m.
No. 58...12:00 a.m.	No. 63...6:30 p.m.	No. 51...7:40 p.m.	No. 64...3:30 a.m.
No. 59...1:10 a.m.	No. 64...7:40 p.m.	No. 52...8:50 p.m.	No. 65...4:40 a.m.
No. 60...2:20 a.m.	No. 65...8:50 p.m.	No. 53...10:00 p.m.	No. 66...5:50 a.m.
No. 61...3:30 a.m.	No. 66...10:00 p.m.	No. 54...11:10 p.m.	No. 67...7:00 a.m.
No. 62...4:40 a.m.	No. 67...11:10 p.m.	No. 55...12:20 a.m.	No. 68...8:10 a.m.
No. 63...5:50 a.m.	No. 68...12:20 a.m.	No. 56...1:30 a.m.	No. 69...9:20 a.m.
No. 64...7:00 a.m.	No. 69...1:30 a.m.	No. 57...2:40 a.m.	No. 70...10:30 a.m.
No. 65...8:10 a.m.	No. 70...2:40 a.m.	No. 58...3:50 a.m.	No. 71...11:40 a.m.
No. 66...9:20 a.m.	No. 71...3:50 a.m.	No. 59...5:00 a.m.	No. 72...12:50 p.m.
No. 67...10:30 a.m.	No. 72...5:00 a.m.	No. 60...6:10 a.m.	No. 73...1:00 p.m.
No. 68...11:40 a.m.	No. 73...6:10 a.m.	No. 61...7:20 a.m.	No. 74...2:10 p.m.
No. 69...12:50 p.m.	No. 74...7:20 a.m.	No. 62...8:30 a.m.	No. 75...3:20 p.m.
No. 70...1:00 p.m.	No. 75...8:30 a.m.	No. 63...9:40 a.m.	No. 76...4:30 p.m.
No. 71...2:10 p.m.	No. 76...9:40 a.m.	No. 64...10:50 a.m.	No. 77...5:40 p.m.
No. 72...3:20 p.m.	No. 77...10:50 a.m.	No. 65...12:00 p.m.	No. 78...6:50 p.m.
No. 73...4:30 p.m.	No. 78...12:00 p.m.	No. 66...1:10 p.m.	No. 79...8:00 p.m.
No. 74...5:40 p.m.	No. 79...1:10 p.m.	No. 67...2:20 p.m.	No. 80...9:10 p.m.
No. 75...6:50 p.m.	No. 80...2:20 p.m.	No. 68...3:30 p.m.	No. 81...10:20 p.m.
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No. 77...9:10 p.m.	No. 82...4:40 p.m.	No. 70...5:50 p.m.	No. 83...12:40 a.m.
No. 78...10:20 p.m.	No. 83...5:50 p.m.	No. 71...7:00 p.m.	No. 84...1:50 a.m.
No. 79...11:30 p.m.	No. 84...7:00 p.m.	No. 72...8:10 p.m.	No. 85...3:00 a.m.
No. 80...12:40 a.m.	No. 85...8:10 p.m.	No. 73...9:20 p.m.	No. 86...4:10 a.m.
No. 81...1:50 a.m.	No. 86...9:20 p.m.	No. 74...10:30 p.m.	No. 87...5:20 a.m.
No. 82...3:00 a.m.	No. 87...10:30 p.m.	No. 75...11:40 p.m.	No. 88...6:30 a.m.
No. 83...4:10 a.m.	No. 88...11:40 p.m.	No. 76...12:50 a.m.	No. 89...7:40 a.m.
No. 84...5:20 a.m.	No. 89...12:50 a.m.	No. 77...1:00 a.m.	No. 90...8:50 a.m.
No. 85...6:30 a.m.	No. 90...1:00 a.m.	No. 78...2:10 a.m.	No. 91...10:00 a.m.
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No. 87...8:50 a.m.	No. 92...3:20 a.m.	No. 80...4:30 a.m.	No. 93...12:20 p.m.
No. 88...10:00 a.m.	No. 93...4:30 a.m.	No. 81...5:40 a.m.	No. 94...1:30 p.m.
No. 89...11:10 a.m.	No. 94...5:40 a.m.	No. 82...6:50 a.m.	No. 95...2:40 p.m.
No. 90...12:20 p.m.	No. 95...6:50 a.m.	No. 83...8:00 a.m.	No. 96...3:50 p.m.
No. 91...1:30 p.m.	No. 96...8:00 a.m.	No. 84...9:10 a.m.	No. 97...5:00 p.m.
No. 92...2:40 p.m.	No. 97...9:10 a.m.	No. 85...10:20 a.m.	No. 98...6:10 p.m.
No. 93...3:50 p.m.	No. 98...10:20 a.m.	No. 86...11:30 a.m.	No. 99...7:20 p.m.
No. 94...5:00 p.m.	No. 99...11:30 a.m.	No. 87...12:40 p.m.	No. 100...8:30 p.m.
No. 95...6:10 p.m.	No. 100...12:40 p.m.	No. 88...1:50 p.m.	No. 101...9:40 p.m.
No. 96...7:20 p.m.	No. 101...1:50 p.m.	No. 89...3:00 p.m.	No. 102...10:50 p.m.
No. 97...8:30 p.m.	No. 102...3:00 p.m.	No. 90...4:10 p.m.	No. 103...12:00 a.m.
No. 98...9:40 p.m.	No. 103...4:10 p.m.	No. 91...5:20 p.m.	No. 104...1:10 a.m.
No. 99...10:50 p.m.	No. 104...5:20 p.m.	No. 92...6:30 p.m.	No. 105...2:20 a.m.
No. 100...12:00 a.m.	No. 105...6:30 p.m.	No. 93...7:40 p.m.	No. 106...3:30 a.m.
No. 101...1:10 a.m.	No. 106...7:40 p.m.	No. 94...8:50 p.m.	No. 107...4:40 a.m.
No. 102...2:20 a.m.	No. 107...8:50 p.m.	No. 95...10:00 p.m.	No. 108...5:50 a.m.
No. 103...3:30 a.m.	No. 108...10:00 p.m.	No. 96...11:10 p.m.	No. 109...7:00 a.m.
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No. 105...5:50 a.m.	No. 110...12:20 a.m.	No. 98...1:30 a.m.	No. 111...9:20 a.m.
No. 106...7:00 a.m.	No. 111...1:30 a.m.	No. 99...2:40 a.m.	No. 112...10:30 a.m.
No. 107...8:10 a.m.	No. 112...2:40 a.m.	No. 100...3:50 a.m.	No. 113...11:40 a.m.
No. 108...9:20 a.m.	No. 113...3:50 a.m.	No. 101...5:00 a.m.	No. 114...12:50 p.m.
No. 109...10:30 a.m.	No. 114...5:00 a.m.	No. 102...6:10 a.m.	No. 115...1:00 p.m.
No. 110...11:40 a.m.	No. 115...6:10 a.m.	No. 103...7:20 a.m.	No. 116...2:10 p.m.
No. 111...12:50 p.m.	No. 116...7:20 a.m.	No. 104...8:30 a.m.	No. 117...3:20 p.m.
No. 112...1:00 p.m.	No. 117...8:30 a.m.	No. 105...9:40 a.m.	No. 118...4:30 p.m.
No. 113...2:10 p.m.	No. 118...9:40 a.m.	No. 106...10:50 a.m.	No. 119...5:40 p.m.
No. 114...3:20 p.m.	No. 119...10:50 a.m.	No. 107...12:00 p.m.	No. 120...6:50 p.m.
No. 115...4:30 p.m.	No. 120...12:00 p.m.	No. 108...1:10 p.m.	No. 121...8:00 p.m.
No. 116...5:40 p.m.	No. 121...1:10 p.m.	No. 109...2:20 p.m.	No. 122...9:10 p.m.
No. 117...6:50 p.m.	No. 122...2:20 p.m.	No. 110...3:30 p.m.	No. 123...10:20 p.m.
No. 118...8:00 p.m.	No. 123...3:30 p.m.	No. 111...4:40 p.m.	No. 124...11:30 p.m.
No. 119...9:10 p.m.	No. 124...4:40 p.m.	No. 112...5:50 p.m.	No. 125...12:40 a.m.
No. 120...10:20 p.m.	No. 125...5:50 p.m.	No. 113...7:00 p.m.	No. 126...1:50 a.m.
No. 121...11:30 p.m.	No. 126...7:00 p.m.	No. 114...8:10 p.m.	No. 127...3:00 a.m.
No. 122...12:40 a.m.	No. 127...8:10 p.m.	No. 115...9:20 p.m.	No. 128...4:10 a.m.
No. 123...1:50 a.m.	No. 128...9:20 p.m.	No. 116...10:30 p.m.	No. 129...5:20 a.m.
No. 124...3:00 a.m.	No. 129...10:30 p.m.	No. 117...11:40 p.m.	No. 130...6:30 a.m.
No. 125...4:10 a.m.	No. 130...11:40 p.m.	No. 118...12:50 a.m.	No. 131...7:40 a.m.
No. 126...5:20 a.m.	No. 131...12:50 a.m.	No. 119...1:00 a.m.	No. 132...8:50 a.m.
No. 127...6:30 a.m.	No. 132...1:00 a.m.	No. 120...2:10 a.m.	No. 133...10:00 a.m.
No. 128...7:40 a.m.	No. 133...2:10 a.m.	No. 121...3:20 a.m.	No. 134...11:10 a.m.
No. 129...8:50 a.m.	No. 134...3:20 a.m.	No. 122...4:30 a.m.	No. 135...12:20 p.m.
No. 130...10:00 a.m.	No. 135...4:30 a.m.	No. 123...5:40 a.m.	No. 136...1:30 p.m.
No. 131...11:10 a.m.	No. 136...5:40 a.m.	No. 124...6:50 a.m.	No. 137...2:40 p.m.
No. 132...12:20 p.m.	No. 137...6:50 a.m.	No. 125...8:00 a.m.	No. 138...3:50 p.m.
No. 133...1:30 p.m.	No. 138...8:00 a.m.	No. 126...9:10 a.m.	No. 139...5:00 p.m.
No. 134...2:40 p.m.	No. 139...9:10 a.m.	No. 127...10:20 a.m.	No. 140...6:10 p.m.
No. 135...3:50 p.m.	No. 140...10:20 a.m.	No. 128...11:30 a.m.	No. 141...7:20 p.m.
No. 136...5:00 p.m.	No. 141...11:30 a.m.	No. 129...12:40 p.m.	No. 142...8:30 p.m.
No. 137...6:10 p.m.	No. 142...12:40 p.m.	No. 130...1:50 p.m.	No. 143...9:40 p.m.
No. 138...7:20 p.m.	No. 143...1:50 p.m.	No. 131...3:00 p.m.	No. 144...10:50 p.m.
No. 139...8:30 p.m.	No. 144...3:00 p.m.	No. 132...4:10 p.m.	No. 145...12:00 a.m.
No. 140...9:40 p.m.	No. 145...4:10 p.m.	No. 133...5:20 p.m.	No. 146...1:10 a.m.
No. 141...10:50 p.m.	No. 146...5:20 p.m.	No. 134...6:30 p.m.	No. 147...2:20 a.m.
No. 142...12:00 a.m.	No. 147...6:30 p.m.	No. 135...7:40 p.m.	No. 148...3:30 a.m.
No. 143...1:10 a.m.	No. 148...7:40 p.m.	No. 136...8:50 p.m.	No. 149...4:40 a.m.
No. 144...2:20 a.m.	No. 149...8:50 p.m.	No. 137...10:00 p.m.	No. 150...5:50 a.m.
No. 145...3:30 a.m.	No. 150...10:00 p.m.	No. 138...11:10 p.m.	No. 151...7:00 a.m.
No. 146...4:40 a.m.	No. 151...11:10 p.m.	No. 139...12:20 a.m.	No. 152...8:10 a.m.
No. 147...5:50 a.m.	No. 152...12:20 a.m.	No. 140...1:30 a.m.	No. 153...9:20 a.m.
No. 148...7:00 a.m.	No. 153...1:30 a.m.	No. 141...2:40 a.m.	No. 154...10:30 a.m.
No. 149...8:10 a.m.	No. 154...2:40 a.m.	No. 142...3:50 a.m.	No. 155...11:40 a.m.
No. 150...9:20 a.m.	No. 155...3:50 a.m.	No. 143...5:00 a.m.	No. 156...12:50 p.m.
No. 151...10:30 a.m.	No. 156...5:00 a.m.	No. 144...6:10 a.m.	No. 157...1:00 p.m.
No. 152...11:40 a.m.	No. 157...6:10 a.m.	No. 145...7:20 a.m.	No. 158...2:10 p.m.
No. 153...12:50 p.m.	No. 158...7:20 a.m.	No. 146...8:30 a.m.	No. 159...3:20 p.m.
No. 154...1:00 p.m.	No. 159...8:30 a.m.	No. 147...9:40 a.m.	No. 160...4:30 p.m.
No. 155...2:10 p.m.	No. 160...9:40 a.m.	No. 148...10:50 a.m.	No. 161...5:40 p.m.
No. 156...3:20 p.m.	No. 161...10:50 a.m.	No. 149...12:00 p.m.	No. 162...6:50 p.m.
No. 157...4:30 p.m.	No. 162...12:00 p.m.	No. 150...1:10 p.m.	No. 163...8:00 p.m.
No. 158...5:40 p.m.	No. 163...1:10 p.m.	No. 151...2:20 p.m.	No. 164...9:10 p.m.
No. 159...6:50 p.m.	No. 164...2:20 p.m.	No. 152...3:30 p.m.	No. 165...10:20 p.m.
No. 160...8:00 p.m.	No. 165...3:30 p.m.	No. 153...4:40 p.m.	No. 166...11:30 p.m.
No. 161...9:10 p.m.	No. 166...4:40 p.m.	No. 154...5:50 p.m.	No. 167...12:40 a.m.
No. 162...10:20 p.m.	No. 167...5:50 p.m.	No. 155...7:00 p.m.	No. 168...1:50 a.m.
No. 163...11:30 p.m.	No. 168...7:00 p.m.	No. 156...8:10 p.m.	No. 169...3:00 a.m.
No. 164...12:40 a.m.	No. 169...8:10 p.m.	No. 157...9:20 p.m.	No. 170...4:10 a.m.
No. 165...1:50 a.m.	No. 170...9:20 p.m.	No. 158...10:30 p.m.	No. 171...5:20 a.m.
No. 166...3:00 a.m.	No. 171...10:30 p.m.	No. 159...11:40 p.m.	No. 172...6:30 a.m.
No. 167...4:10 a.m.	No. 172...11:40 p.m.	No. 160...12:50 a.m.	No. 173...7:40 a.m.
No. 168...5:20 a.m.	No. 173...12:50 a.m.	No. 161...1:00 a.m.	No. 174...8:50 a.m.
No. 169...6:30 a.m.	No. 174...1:00 a.m.	No. 162...2:10 a.m.	No. 175...10:00 a.m.
No. 170...7:40 a.m.	No. 175...2:10 a.m.	No. 163...3:20 a.m.	No. 176...11:10 a.m.
No. 171...8:50 a.m.	No. 176...3:20 a.m.	No. 164...4:30 a.m.	No. 177...12:20 p.m.
No. 172...10:00 a.m.	No. 177...4:30 a.m.	No. 165...5:40 a.m.	No. 178...1:30 p.m.
No. 173...11:10 a.m.	No. 178...5:40 a.m.	No. 166...6:50 a.m.	No. 179...2:40 p.m.
No. 174...12:20 p.m.	No. 179...6:50 a.m.	No. 167...8:00 a.m.	No. 180...3:50 p.m.
No. 175...1:30 p.m.	No. 180...8		